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USTINOV ARTICLE ELABORATES USSR PEACE PROPOSALS

PM231105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 83 First Edition p 2

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister: "Mighty Factor of Peace and the People's Security"]

[Text] The Soviet people and the working people of the fraternal socialist countries are today celebrating Soviet Army and Navy day. The celebration of the 65th anniversary of the USSR Armed Forces is taking place in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm in the country arising from Soviet people's fervent desire to implement the party's historic plans and the decisions of its 26th congress and of CPSU Central Committee plenums. All our multinational people strive persistently for the further economic and social development of the socialist society, the improvement of the material and cultural standard of the working people's life and the strengthening of the country's defense capability.

Soviet servicemen, too, are greeting the glorious jubilee with new achievements in military labor. They are successfully mastering modern weapons and military hardware, improving their military skill and political knowledge and increasing vigilance and combat readiness. All this is a clear manifestation of their unshakable loyalty to their military duty, to the Soviet people and to the Leninist Communist Party's cause, and of their filial love for the socialist fatherland.

The USSR Armed Forces are a mighty factor for peace and the people's security -- that is their historic purpose. Our Army and Navy, created by the Communist Party and by Vladimir Ilich Lenin to defend the revolutionary gains of Great October and the Soviet people's creative labor, reflect in the entirety of their aspect, aims and tasks the progressive nature of the socialist social and state system, to which militarism and aggression are alien.

The Soviet Army and Navy have been true to their lofty purpose since the earliest days of their existence. Being of one flesh with the people, for 65 years now they have selflessly fulfilled their patriotic and international duty and watched vigilantly over peace and socialism.

The defense of revolutionary gains is one of the most important tasks of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. This task is resolved in close conjunction with the tasks of the political, economic and social transformations which are being carried out in the process of Communist creation. "The building of our Army," V.I. Lenin noted, "could only entail successful results because it took place in the spirit of general Soviet building...."

The fundamental basis of Soviet military building is the Communist Party's day-to-day leadership over the Armed Forces. The party defines military doctrine, exercises leadership in equipping the Army and Navy and guides their life and activity and the development of Soviet military science and military art. The party's attention has invariably been focused on concern for Soviet servicemen's life and for providing them with all they need for their life and their combat training.

The Soviet Army and Navy, linked to the people by indissoluble ties, educated in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and welded together by conscious, iron discipline, have shown the world unprecedented examples of courage, staunchness and mass heroism. In the incredibly difficult trials of the civil war and the Great Patriotic War our people and their Armed Forces, under the Communist Party's leadership, were able to uphold the gains of the October Revolution and the gains of socialism. That was a feat of worldwide-historical significance.

The USSR's victory in the Great Patriotic War had a most profound influence on the course of world history. The defeat of fascist Germany and militarist Japan created favorable external conditions for the triumph of socialist revolutions in a number of

European and Asian states, the formation of the world system of socialism, the further growth of the communist and workers movement in capitalist countries and a mighty upsurge in the peoples' national liberation struggle.

In our time -- a time of steady, progressive development for mankind -- the historical role of the socialist countries, setting the whole world an example of great revolutionary achievements and creating and strengthening a new society in which the working person is the master of life, are today more than ever the main buttress of peace in the world. In pursuing a policy of peace they firmly rebuff the imperialist policy of aggression and the export of counterrevolution and attempts by reactionary forces to impose their will on freedom-loving peoples.

The support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states for the just struggle of the world's peoples for social and national liberation means in practice the manifestation of international class solidarity based on the unity of the interests of the working class and all working people in the struggle to achieve the common goals of liberation.

In present conditions the Soviet Armed Forces and the armies of the other socialist countries fulfill tasks of extremely great importance. They reliably defend their peoples' revolutionary gains and peaceful labor and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the socialist community states. With their combat might they contain the aggressive aspirations of reactionary imperialist circles.

Bourgeois politicians and ideologists try to discredit the lofty purpose of the Soviet Armed Forces, the other socialist states' armies and their noble goals and tasks. But our enemies' malicious lies do not stand up to criticism. The truth is that neither the Soviet Armed Forces nor the fraternal socialist countries' armies have ever played the part of the aggressor: They have always defended the cause of the peoples' freedom and independence. They have not waged aggressive wars, since that is alien to the socialist community states' policy and to socialism's very nature.

Socialism and peace are indivisible concepts. It is only in order to live in conditions of peace and create a new society that the socialist countries have armies and maintain their combat might and combat readiness at such a level as to reliably resist the strong, technically well-equipped and trained armies of the imperialist powers.

By virtue of its aggressive nature imperialism is the source of wars and armed conflicts in which its armies act as the reactionary, aggressive instrument for the enslavement of peoples and the suppression of freedom and democracy, an instrument for destabilizing peace. The United States alone, for instance, has on hundreds of occasions since World War II interfered in other states' internal affairs directly or indirectly, using or threatening to use armed forces. For many years now the Pentagon has been extending its network of bases and military facilities in all parts of the world, maintaining hundreds of thousands of American servicemen there.

The aggressiveness of reactionary imperialist circles increased particularly with the beginning of the eighties. The United States and the other NATO countries are carrying out intensive war preparations aimed against the socialist community countries. Militarization is increasingly embracing all spheres of the capitalist system. Military expenditure is growing. The arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, is increasing. The main aim of U.S. policy is to smash the strategic military balance prevailing in the world and to subordinate the course of world events to its will. The practical preparation that is underway in Europe for the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in the NATO countries represents a special danger to the cause of peace.

Monstrous plans hatched by the Washington administration for nuclear war against the USSR in the hope of winning such a war are constantly becoming known. The American press recently published a Pentagon and National Security Council plan entitled "Defense Directive for Fiscal 1984-1986." This gears the U.S. Armed Forces toward being the first to deliver a nuclear strike against targets on the territory of the

USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries and envisages using medium-range nuclear weapons in West Europe. The directive also reveals the White House's dangerous intentions to militarize space.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries pit against the imperialist policy of militarism and aggression a policy of peace, of consolidating the peoples' security and of preventing nuclear war. The peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and the Soviet state's subsequent peace initiatives open up broad opportunities for improving the international political climate and for a turn away from confrontation toward mutually advantageous cooperation. It is now clear to all the world's progressive people that were it not for the peace program and the persistent, purposeful actions of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government aimed at implementing it, the world situation would be even more explosive.

The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that the basis for the consolidation of peace is the preservation of the existing strategic military balance, the consistent lessening of military confrontation and the steady reduction of arms and armed forces while ensuring the sides' equality and equal security. Not only the USSR and the other socialist countries are interested in solving these problems, the peoples of the United States and the other NATO countries and the peoples of the whole world are equally interested in this.

At the same time I would like to emphasize: Let no one think that the Soviet Union's vigorous and resolute struggle for peace and international security is a display of weakness on our part. The present level of development of the Soviet economy, science and technology fully enables us to resolve successfully the most complex tasks in the military-technical sphere. Our country is capable of creating any type of weapon the enemies of peace may choose to gamble on, be it the MX missiles, cruise missiles or any other weapon. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union has repeatedly declared that it would not like to travel the path of rivalry in the military-technical sphere. We are not striving for superiority in armaments, either nuclear or conventional, since that is a path that is dangerous to the cause of peace.

Proving in reality its desire for peace and the relaxation of tension, our country has unilaterally implemented a number of major initiatives, one of the most important of these being the USSR's adoption of a solemn pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The Soviet state's peace-loving course was reaffirmed with new force in the speech by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the party Central Committee November (1982) plenum, in his report "60 Years of the USSR" and in other speeches and documents. The specific and considered measures to limit strategic arms and medium-range weapons proposed by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov are yet another vivid manifestation of the Soviet Union's realistic, flexible and constructive approach to the question of removing the threat of nuclear war.

Our proposals provide a real opportunity to solve fairly and on a long-term basis the urgent problem of limiting nuclear arms in Europe. The USSR has suggested renouncing all types of nuclear weapons designed to hit targets in Europe, both medium-range and tactical weapons. It has expressed the readiness also to proceed to having in the European part of the country precisely as many missiles as Britain and France possess and to reduce hundreds of missiles, including some of the most modern ones, called SS-20's in the West. So far as the USSR and the United States are concerned, this would be a really honest "zero" option in terms of medium-range nuclear missiles. We are also agreeable to establishing equal levels in terms of aircraft carrying medium-range nuclear weapons. In this way complete equality in both missiles and aircraft would be achieved -- and equality at an imcomparably lower level than now.

Thus it is the turn of the United States and the other NATO countries. They must demonstrate in action the desire for agreements that they have expressed in words.

A major step in the interests of peace and international security was the new peace proposal put forward this January by the conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee -- to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the states party to the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic member-states. This initiative assumes tremendous significance in the present complex international situation and testifies yet again to the socialist countries' commitment to the cause of peace.

Unfortunately, the USSR's peace initiatives are not as yet meeting with a positive response from the United States and NATO. The impression emerges that, clinging stubbornly to one-sided proposals that are advantageous to the United States and are deliberately unacceptable to us, they are deliberately deadlocking the talks underway in Geneva and Vienna in order to wreck them on the pretext of the Soviet Union's "intractability" and to begin deploying the American medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe at the end of this year. In the process they are seeking in every possible way to distort our constructive proposals, are ascribing aggressive intentions to the USSR and are circulating the myth of a "Soviet military threat."

But let bellicose imperialist circles not hope to achieve military superiority over the USSR. If, in defiance of common sense and contrary to the peoples' will for peace, they hurl down a challenge to us and the United States begins deploying its medium-range missiles in West Europe, the Soviet Union will be able to respond effectively and in a timely fashion to this additional threat.

The CPSU and the Soviet state conclude from the situation currently prevailing in the world arena that it is necessary on the one hand, to redouble and triple efforts in the struggle for peace and for the reduction of the danger of nuclear catastrophe hanging over mankind and on the other, to strengthen tirelessly the country's defense and the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces and to maintain the greatest vigilance.

The results of the last training year for the Army and Navy confirm that much has been done as regards their training and combat readiness. They are staffed with personnel who are selflessly devoted to the Communist Party's cause and to the socialist motherland and they are equipped with first-rate weapons and combat hardware. Important operational, organizational and technical measures have been implemented with the aim of increasing the Armed Forces' combat might. A sense of high personal responsibility on the part of each serviceman for the task entrusted to him and for the combat readiness status of his unit, ship or formation is maintained among the troops and in the fleets.

But life is making higher and higher demands on the Army and Navy. Their level of combat readiness must constantly increase. We are called upon to show persistent, daily concern to improve combat readiness and heighten vigilance on the basis of increasingly complex tasks. Only in this way can we ensure that no eventuality catches us unawares.

The Armed Forces' high combat readiness is largely determined by the businesslike, responsible attitude of commanders, staffs, political organizers, Army and Navy party and Komsomol organizations and all personnel, and is forged through staunch military labor. It depends on every serviceman's efforts and on the standard of the field, air and sea training of troops and naval forces. And the more intensive combat training is and the more it accords with modern requirements, the higher the Armed Forces' combat readiness.

Among the many factors characterizing the level of the troops' combat readiness and training, the personnel's profound knowledge of weapons and combat hardware and skillful handling of them are coming increasingly to the fore.

The might of modern armaments is constantly increasing, and Army and Navy servicemen are persistently learning to use them more effectively. The ability to hit targets with the first shot or launch and to make the best possible use of the firing, maneuvering and other qualities of armaments is the number one task today. And Armed Forces personnel spare neither effort nor time in learning to fulfill that task with honor, to scale the heights of combat skill and to learn to wage war [voyevat] in the modern manner.

A necessary condition of constant combat readiness is strong, conscious military discipline. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the meeting between Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and machine-building workers in Moscow oriented Army and Navy servicemen toward further strengthening discipline. The concept of discipline in the Armed Forces is extremely broad. It means: Strict observance of the demands of laws, regulations and orders, unconditional fulfillment of plans and programs for combat and political training, study schedules and the daily routine; well-organized service by the troops, and firm military order. It is important for every serviceman to continue increasing his sense of personal responsibility for the faultless fulfillment of service duties and to persist in ridding himself of shortcomings.

The Armed Forces' combat readiness is directly linked with the cultivation of high moral, political and combat qualities in personnel. These qualities cannot be replaced by any military hardware. And even the most powerful, up-to-date hardware can only display its characteristics to the full when it is in the hands of servicemen who have a perfect mastery of it, whose morale is high and who are convinced of the justice of the cause they are defending.

The formation of high moral, political and combat qualities in the Soviet serviceman is a multifaceted process. It is an integral part of the training and education of servicemen and is determined by the whole tenor of Army and Navy life. A decisive role in this process belongs to party political work, which has always been and remains our Army's mighty weapon. The main task of party political work is to educate Army and Navy servicemen in the spirit of selfless service to the socialist motherland and the people and conscientious fulfillment of their military duty, in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and loyalty to the Armed Forces' heroic combat traditions.

The celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victories in the battles of Moscow, Stalingrad and Kursk and in other great battles of the last war helps to ensure that the traditions of the fathers and grandfathers is handed down to our young people, who worthily augment the combat glory of older generations of the Soviet people.

Communists in the Armed Forces have a great, responsible role. They are in the front ranks of the struggle for high indicators in combat training and service, they act as frontrunners in socialist competition. They exert the most beneficial influence on servicemen through their personal example and passionate party words and they ensure the monolithic firmness of the troop collectives.

Komsomol members give party organizations in the Army and Navy reliable support. Together with the Communists they make up 90 percent of all personnel. This is a force which is up to the resolution of any tasks.

Officers are the Armed Forces' most prized asset [zolotoy fond], of their glorious combat traditions. It is a great honor to be an officer. At the same time it is a tremendous responsibility. The people entrust their sons to officers. The training and education of the motherland's young defenders depend on the professional and teaching skills of officers. Soviet officers' difficult, responsible work demands profound, multifaceted knowledge and an ability to subjugate their personal interests to military service. It is no exaggeration to say that an officers' life is a daily feat of selfless, wholehearted service to the fatherland and the cause of communism.

The USSR Armed Forces fulfill their historic mission in defense of socialist gains and the cause of peace shoulder to shoulder with the armies of the other socialist community states. The Warsaw Pact Organization, that defensive combat alliance of the fraternal socialist countries, reliably serves the intersts of peace and socialism. Soviet servicemen see it as their international duty to further strengthen and develop the allied armies' all-round cooperation.

Soviet servicemen, inspired by the whole peoples' love and the fatherly concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet state for the Armed Forces, are closely rallied around the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee. Our party and our socialist motherland can be confidence that the USSR Armed Forces are always on guard, always on the alert. They vigilantly protect Soviet people's creative labor and have been and remain a mighty factor for peace and the peoples' security.

U.S.-USSR START DELEGATIONS MEET 22 FEB

LD221540 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Geneva February 22 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the delegation of the USSR and the United States to negotiations on limitation and reduction of strategic armaments was held here today.

ISSUES AT DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE TALKS NOTED

LD200102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 19 Feb 83

[Report by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy from Geneva]

[Excerpts] Eliminating the danger of the emergence of a nuclear war, nuclear disarmament, and a comprehensive ban on nuclear tests and chemical weapons -- these are the issues on which attention is being focused at the Disarmament Committee session which is continuing in Geneva. The point of view of the USSR and the other socialist countries on the primary importance of speedily resolving the question of a comprehensive ban on nuclear testing as the first step on the road to nuclear disarmament, is gaining more and more recognition. The Soviet delegation has distributed here as an official document a draft of the main clauses of a treaty on the total and general banning of nuclear weapons tests, which was put forward by the USSR at the 37th UN General Assembly session.

Speaking at the recent plenary meeting of the committee, the head of the Soviet delegation, Viktor Israelyan, noted that this draft took into account the views and wishes expressed by many states, including those on the question of monitoring observance of the treaty.

The USSR, stated the Soviet representative, is deeply worried over the fact that although almost 20 years have already passed since the conclusion of the Moscow treaty on the banning of nuclear weaons tests in the three elements, up to now not only has there been a failure to agree on a total end to nuclear tests, but into the bargain the talks on this problem have been broken off. This is explained by the fact that the U.S. and British delegations are stubbornly refusing to resume them within the framework of the Disarmament Committee,Viktor Israelyan emphasized.

The discussions on nuclear disarmament are continuing, with the U.S. and its close allies increasingly isolated.

ZAGLADIN INTERVIEWED ON ARMS TALKS, RACE

LD182340 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 18 Feb 83

["Ten Minutes of Foreign Politics" program: recorded interview with Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department by Moscow correspondent Ilona Baranyai, in Moscow; date not given; Zagladin remarks in Russian with superimposed translation]

[Text] [Question] The Geneva talks have continued to be at the center of Soviet foreign policy and, understandably, the interest of world public opinion. Precisely for this reason, we asked Vadim Zagladin: Is there any hope of reaching an agreement on the limitation of European medium-range nuclear weapons at the currently stagnating Soviet-American talks?

[Answer] The world has arrived at a point where it is necessary to form a realistic picture of the situation and of where it might lead. In the Soviet Union and in the other socialist countries this clear picture does exist. This is also expressed in the documents of the Political Consultative body of the Warsaw Pact. All the participants in the Prague discussions believe that there is no alternative to peaceful coexistence. There is not and there cannot be, because the only other alternative is war. On the other hand, peaceful coexistence can be created only on the basis of equality and equal security, at the lowest possible level of armaments. All this can be obtained in only one way, at the negotiating table, through seeking out mutually acceptable solutions, at the price of compromises which accord with international practice, with mutual concessions that are acceptable to both sides.

However, do our partners follow this path? The way I would put this question is not whether there is a possibility of agreement but rather whether the Americans want any sort of agreement at all. The Geneva talks are being conducted behind closed doors but I can tell you that the Soviet Union has put several serious proposals on the negotiating table; it has further developed its proposals, taking into consideration the positions of the European governments, of European public opinion, of the United States and of realistic American politicians. At the same time, the Americans are still keeping the zero option on the table, going round and round it without wanting to deviate from it. I think that this is only one indication of the fact that they do not want to reach an agreement. Vice President Bush has repeated several times in recent days that at the end of 1983 they will start deploying missiles at all costs, regardless of what negotiations are underway. The talks will be continued afterwards. However, he is profoundly mistaken in this. The Soviet Union will negotiate as long as possible but the conditions and possibilities will be significantly altered. In other words, the deployment of even a single missile would change the entire military-political and strategic situation. Thus, our American partners are approaching the negotiations in a way which involves risks. If this is blackmail, then there is no realistic chance of success, because this has never brought results in the case of the Soviet Union or other socialist countries. If, however, it goes beyond blackmail, then it is simply madness.

[Question] It is a well-known fact that work on large-scale rearmament programs is underway in the United States. What steps is the Soviet Union taking to preserve the balance?

[Answer] We have never followed the principle of a sword against a sword and have never endeavored to compete with the United States in every sphere. You know, at one time huge posters were put up in one of our main thoroughfares. One of them said: Capitalism Is Advancing Toward a Precipice. The other went as follows: Let Us Catch Up With Capitalism in Every Sphere. The third -- admittedly this referred to driving -- said: Dangerous Overtaking Can Lead To Accidents. In other words, in the sphere of rearmament we have never followed the Americans blindly and we do not do this at present either.

We have our own methods; we have a different way of thinking and approaching matters and we have different technological solutions. And most important, we regard moderation as the right way and we are sticking to this to the last. However, if the situation changes, if the balance is overturned, then we must adopt measures in reply. As I have said, the appearance of even a single new American missile in Europe would alter the military, strategic and political situation. In other words, we would have to reply to it.

The Americans must not entertain the illusion that they can expose the Soviet Union and its allies to the risk of an unexpected strike while they themselves avoid this danger. This is something that they must understand and it must be emphasized that this is not what we want.

[Question] The arms race uses up great financial resources. One of Washington's aims is obviously to force the Soviet Union to make financial sacrifices, to exhaust its economy. Can this goal be achieved?

[Answer] The entire American policy since World War II has been built largely on the assumption that the Soviet Union, and later the socialist countries, will become exhausted as a result of the arms race. However, this is a mistaken evaluation of the possibilities and resources of socialism. These possibilities are very considerable and are inherent in the socialist system. The Soviet Union provides a very convincing example of this. The economy of Hitler's Germany mobilized the whole of Europe, using the resources of other countries to a considerable extent, and thus represented a considerable force. The socialist order, however, was able to mobilize the people and despite the fact that the industrially more developed part of the Soviet Union was under occupation, it gathered its strength and put together a political and military force which eventually exceeded the military-political potential of Hitler's Germany; moreover, by a significant margin.

Postwar history also shows that the calculations concerning the possibility of exhausting the socialist economy through the arms race have never been realized. The possibilities of the Soviet economy will continue to increase. We are at the stage of perfecting developed socialism and, as its main task, we want to utilize the laws of socialist economics more fully and favorably. We are convinced that in this way we can significantly accelerate the rate of economic growth and will achieve better qualitative indices.

It must be added that the organizers of the arms race in the West underestimate the possibilities of the individual socialist countries and even more of socialist cooperation. In Prague, at the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee session, it was emphasized that the interests and security of the peoples of the socialist countries are regarded as a joint cause. The Americans would do well not to believe that this will change.

[Question] Is there room for optimism about the possibility of overcoming the danger of war threatening humanity as a whole?

[Answer] Optimism is a sentiment, a feeling and an emotion. However, it would be better to speak not of feelings and emotions but of realities. Washington cannot unilaterally determine the course of events, though it is trying to do this and it is trying to force its policy on us, on the other socialist countries, naturally also on the developing countries and even on its own allies. This endeavor is coupled with inappropriate methods. The relaions of strength are such that imperialism is incapable of turning events to its own exclusive benefit. The policy pursued by Washington is evoking counteractions everywhere, including in the United States itself.

I read somewhere a witty saying, according to which if the House subcommittee on un-American activities were functioning at the present time, it would have to concentrate its attention primarily on the policy of the present administration. Naturally, this is a joke but in fact no one has harmed the United States more in the sphere of internal affairs and in its relations with other countries, no one has evoked such distrust toward America, or such opposition, as the present administration.

We regret that events are developing in this way. The Soviet Union would like to have good relations with the United States; we would like to see an end to the arms race on the basis of equality and equal security. Yuriy Andropov said that the Soviet and American peoples have a single enemy, the danger of war. We would like to fight together with the Americans against this danger, which at the same time threatens humanity as a whole.

FALIN REJECTS EAGLEBURGER ARTICLE ON EUROMISSILES

PM221039 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Political observer V. Falin "International Review": "When Two Plus Two Equals Five"]

[Text] THE NEW YORK TIMES recently carried an article entitled "How We Count Euromissiles" by L. Eagleburger, U.S. under secretary of state for political affairs. The article is remarkable in many respects. It is not often nowadays that you meet a politician, even less a diplomat, who bluntly rejects the generally accepted system of weights and measures. That may suit others but will not do for Washington. The United States does not want to mingle with the crowd of states, as it were, or to forgo its elevated sense of individuality or, for that matter, uniqueness. The "only one of its kind" claims special treatment, a code of tolerances [dopusk] and norms projected for it alone and its own system of computation by which two plus two equals five and one plus two equals zero.

Indeed, L. Eagleburger has eclipsed A. Einstein himself with his theory of relativity. Furthermore, not only by the boldness but also the terseness of his thinking. Einstein needed a couple of dozen pages to validate his discovery of epoch-making significance to natural science whereas Eagleburger managed with just three pages. He could have managed with just one small page since the formula -- that is my own personal feeling -- needs no arguments. If something is required in such cases, it is arrogance and falsification. Eagleburger has packed them into the three pages with a density that even modern micro-electronics would envy.

So what specifically does not suit the U.S. representative about the old method of computation, why did he need to discover America? Let us look at the very author of THE NEW YORK TIMES publication.

The Soviet Union, he writes, has proposed concluding an agreement on intermediate-range nuclear forces in Europe under which the number of Soviet missiles would be reduced to 162, that is, to the total of UK and French missiles. Under this agreement, the deployment of the ground-based U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles would be banned.... The opinion has been expressed both in Washington and Europe that this Soviet proposal is fair, reasonable and constructive.

I have translated the article's first paragraph word for word. The first and only paragraph built on facts. However, the bare facts always lack something for Eagleburger's political taste. On this occasion, it is a firm and categorical refutation of initial premises and a justification for the facts cited by him which do not correspond to the aims of the planned deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe. They do not correspond in two respects, the under secretary of state believes.

First, it is not clear how the "Russians" intend to reduce the number of their missiles -- whether they will be withdrawn beyond the Urals whence, "depending on the deployment location," they will threaten U.S. allies and friends in Asia and whence, "if they are mobile missiles, they can be transferred back to Europe."

Second, L. Eagleburger asserts, "the Soviet proposal is also unacceptable in a more fundamental sense since it would undermine all the conditions which have kept the peace in Europe for 30 years."

Let us examine them in turn. Let us begin with number one.

The Soviet leadership set out its position unambiguously: The number of our medium-range missiles in Europe will equal the number of missiles deployed in the West. In this respect, of course, the number of aircraft possessed by both sides carrying medium-range nuclear weapons must be balanced. The Soviet Union is also prepared to discuss and resolve with the interested countries all questions of consolidating security in Asia and of lowering the level of military confrontation in that region. Our proposals put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress and since then are well known. They remain in force.

What is unclear to L. Eagleburger? Or is he confusing matters so that what is clear becomes unclear? The pretext that mobile missiles can easily be transferred from Asia to Europe and that they will reach Europe in a couple of hours virtually under their own steam is utter rubbish. But when nonsense is churned out by an official and one who, by nature of his work, is well informed, that rubbish acquires a certain authority, people begin to bite at the false bait and the completely uninformed are taken in.

The under secretary of state's second idea is more serious. Not for nothing is it elevated to the category of a principle. Let us follow the course of his reasoning.

"Stability in Europe," L. Eagleburger writes, "depends on a clear U.S. commitment to help in safeguarding our allies' security. Only when it is absolutely clear to everyone, particularly the Soviet Union, that the entire might of the U.S. Armed Forces is ready to be used to defend Western Europe can the Europeans be free of the threat of Soviet intimidation. U.S. nuclear weapons are deployed on the European continent with the aim of defending our allies regardless of whether or not they have their own nuclear weapons. Only U.S. nuclear weapons are capable of fulfilling this task since only the United States can compare with the Soviet Union in terms of size and might of nuclear arsenals. There can be no substitute, either strategic or political."

He continues: "The Soviet proposal which would prevent the deployment of U.S. missiles of this category but would preserve the Soviet weapons is calculated to disguise the Soviet monopoly and to weaken the ties (between the countries of Western Europe and North America). This is a familiar Soviet method of trying to drive a wedge between us and our allies and to achieve military superiority in Europe. We will not allow that."

I thought it expedient to reproduce carefully these extensive quotations since a piecemeal exposition of the text would lose that arrogant hegemonist spirit in which each phrase and word is couched.

Without the United States, Europe, intimidated and desecrated, would fall. All the French and UK missiles, including those obtained from the United States, are so much rubbish and will always remain so. Only U.S. missiles are capable of defending Europe "against the threat of intimidation." Another "threat" has been created here, as we can see.

Washington intends to protect all and sundry, nuclear and nonnuclear allies, whether they want it or not. There is not and cannot be any substitute for this protection. Not now or in the future. And the Europeans must once and for all get rid of the idea of consolidating their security by means of cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries. The United States "will not allow that."

L. Eagleburger did not use the words "will not allow" by chance. THE NEW YORK TIMES article was a kind of introduction to his speech at the international conference "new directions in U.S. foreign policy." It was there that the deputy secretary of state supplied the finishing touches to avoid misunderstanding.

"Recently," he stated, "some people have been saying that questions of Western Europe's security should be resolved by the West Europeans themselves. This is wrong. Peace in Europe can only be ensured by the United States."

And peace throughout the world must also be "ensured" by the United States. In some places by force, in others by covert interference in other people's affairs, in others with the assistance of "people and institutions which have pledged (to Washington) to promote democratic development" U.S.-style. Neither the White House nor the State Department are bothered by the fact that they are undermining the bases of normal interstate relations. They are not bothered one iota since they are continuing to gamble not on cooperation but on confrontation and on blocking the resolution of the problems facing mankind. As a TASS statement stressed, Soviet leading circles believe that such a policy by Washington contains a grave threat to universal peace. It should be condemned most severly.

Thus the prospects of reducing the quantity of nuclear weapons in Europe is tantamount, in the view of the U.S. State Department, to "undermining" all the conditions which have preserved and continue to preserve peace in Europe. The zero option -- not the false one imposed by Reagan but a genuine one which would free Eruope from nuclear weapons -- is worse than a nightmare to Washington since it could make the U.S. military presence in Europe completely unnecessary.

The United States, however, is not in Europe for the Europeans' sake. "It should not be forgotten," R. Reagan stated in February 1982, "that we are not in Western Europe to do the Europeans a favor. The United States is maintaining its soldiers there since that is in U.S. national interests." Let us take the President's idea further -- it is the Europeans who should do the Americans a favor in return for the fact that in its concern Washington does not forget its smaller friends.

And what of it? Why did the United States think of deploying the Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe? Was it because it was moved by the fears of certain faint-hearted allies trembling in the face of the mythical "Soviet intimidation"? Or because the United States is now led by people who, quite unlike their predecessors in the seventies, look at reality, draw quite different conclusions from it and pursue quite different aims?

L. Eagleburger does not give a direct answer to those questions in the article. It is true that he is not particularly hypocritical, either, unlike many of his colleagues who stress the thesis that Western Europe itself, allegedly, asked for an extra allocation of missiles. The deputy secretary of state merely remarks tersely that the decision to "modernize" the U.S. nuclear forces in Europe was taken "by the alliance as a whole" and was designed to confirm the "United States' vitally important role" for which there is "no strategic or political substitute," as was said earlier.

True indeed -- the alliance did impose a mutual guarantee on itself. But did the allies know that they were voting for first-strike weapons, that the Pershing II and cruise missiles do not neutralize a single medium-range Soviet missile and that they have quite different, strategic, tasks? If they did know, did they realize what all this could lead to or how closely Europe's fate could be linked to a chance conflict at the ends of the earth. And did they want such a development?

You will not escape these unpleasant questions. And if you are completely honest, you must again ask: Why was it that until 1979 the United States stubbornly avoided discussing medium-range weapons problems and was also ready to sink the SALT I agreement and the SALT II treaty on that reef when they had only just been formulated? Why was it that for nearly 20 of the 30 years mentioned by L. Eagleburger, Washington looked on the Soviet medium-range missiles with Olympian calm while its spokesman stated that they saw no problems for themselves there?

Finally, if we are to take literally L. Eagleburger's words that "the entire might of the U.S. Armed Forces is ready to be used to defend Western Europe," what need is there for the 575 new missiles of the Pershing II and cruise type and what do they add to the 40,000 nuclear warheads already existing in the U.S. arsenals? No, the U.S. representative is deliberately leaving something unsaid here and he knows why. And we know why, too.

The United States is making a desperate attempt by means of the "Pershings" and cruise missiles -- and other first-strike weapon systems are already gathering behind them -- to overcome the nuclear strategic stalemate which takes the sting from the policy of strength, deprives the arms race of ultimate sense and undercuts the roots of Washington's present course which is built on confrontation. To break out of the impasse of stalemate, to disrupt parity -- quantitatively and qualitatively -- to place all the latest achievements of science and technology in the service of ARES on land, at sea and under the sea, in the air and in space, to spread military rivalry to every part of the world and to create threats unacceptable to the Soviet Union by means of regional factors, too -- such are the aims, such are the schemes.

Hence also the determination to derail the world unless it is willing to lie in the procrustean bed that Washington has prepared for it. Hence the expression -- the United States "will not allow" that, "will not permit" that. Hence the claim to the "right" by the United States and each of its allies to have as many weapons as they feel like as long as they "feel threatened" by the "enemy of mankind." Yes, Mr L. Eagleburger, addressing an official event in his official capacity, attached this epithet to our country.

It is not enough to call all this "ideological fanaticism" as one of L. Eagleburger's audience put it. The present fanatics are juggling with nuclear weapons like children's rattles. Flying into a frenzy, they try out the dexterity of their fingers not on the keyboard of an organ but on the buttons controlling the most destructive weapons in mankind's history. It is sometimes hard to avoid the impression that the fanatics operating under the flag of "conservative anticommunism," are waiting impatiently for the plague to come in order to build themselves a pyre.

That is how it is.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS POPULARITY OF USSR ARMS PROPOSALS

PM181257 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Defending the Cause of Peace"]

[Text] For almost 40 years now peace has reigned on the European Continent. Peace which from time immemorial has always been mankind's treasured dream. From their own experience all European peoples are convinced of the advantages accruing from detente and the accords reached in Helsinki.

But now the clouds are gathering again over the world. The peoples are seriously concerned that the development of world events has recently acquired a highly dangerous nature.

The reasons are well known: The international situation has been considerably aggravated through the fault of the aggressive circles of U.S. imperialists, which have set themselves the goal of upsetting the strategic equilibrium which has taken shape in the world. They want to achieve superiority for themselves, dreaming that they will thus succeed in establishing their imperial diktat over the whole world.

The military preparations of the United States and the NATO bloc which it heads have assumed unprecedented, all-time record dimensions. The U.S. Administration is sinking more and more tens of billions of dollars into the Pentagon's adventurist plans. The U.S. military-industrial complex is giving increasingly dangerous twists to the arms race. Washington is trying to accelerate its plans to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe by the end of this year.

All this puts mankind's future at risk and pushes the world toward nuclear catastrophe. But the peoples do not want a repetition of the horrors of war, they do not want new Hiroshimas. An antiwar, antinuclear movement of unprecedented scope and vigor has developed on all continents. In the West European countries peace marches are underway and meetings and demonstrations involving many thousands of people are being held whose participants -- people of the most diverse political persuasions -- are demanding an end to the arms race and the lifting of the threat of war from the world.

"Now as never before the peoples are emerging into the forefront of history. They have acquired the right to a voice which no one can stifle. By their vigorous and purposeful actiion they can eliminate the threat of nuclear war and safeguard peace and consequently life on our planet. And the CPSU and the Soviet state," Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has stated, "will do everything to ensure that this is what happens."

The Soviet Union, following the behests of the great Lenin, has consistently advocated and continues to advocate peaceful coexistence between states with different socio-political systems and security and cooperation among peoples. All its foreign policy activity at the present stage is the implementation of the peace program elaborated by the 24th, 25th, and 26th CPSU Congresses. And today, in the complex international situation when the peoples are seeking an answer to key questions of peace and war, our country is proposing a clear and correct path for assuring a tranquil, peaceful future for the present and future generations. The Soviet Union has come out with important initiatives aimed at consolidating European security and normalizing the international atmosphere as a whole.

The new Soviet proposals discuss having no medium-range or tactical nuclear weapons at all belonging either to the USSR or to the NATO states in the European zone. As for strategic arms, the USSR proposes that their further buildup by both sides be halted right now, in other words freezing at their present level and then reducing existing arsenals by approximately 25 percent on each side, reducing them to equal levels.

The peoples of the world welcomed the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives with warm approval. Meanwhile, Washington is continuing to adhere to its so-called "zero option," seeking the USSR's unilateral disarmament. What is this posture calculated to do? Obviously to deadlock the Soviet-U.S. talks underway in Geneva and to impede the cause of disarmament.

Only naive people in the West could hope for the USSR's unilateral disarmament. Only politicians with no sense of reality, to put it mildly, could build their strategic calculations on that. The Soviet proposals have been strictly verified according to the principle of parity and identical security and we will never allow our security, the security of our allies, to be jeopardized.

The appeal "to the parliaments, governments, political parties and peoples of the world" adopted at the ceremonial session in Moscow to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation noted: "The new relations between people and between nations in the socialist state also determine the USSR's foreign policy. Our ideal, our unvarying goal and constant concern is universal peace, friendship and cooperation among the peoples." The appeal contains in particular a plea to the legislative organs and governments of all countries "to actively promote the settlement of conflict situations and hotbeds of tension by exclusively political means."

The Soviet Union acts in close alliance with the fraternal socialist countries in the international arena. Seeking above all to ensure the most favorable conditions for constructive labor, they have won universally recognized authority as the main bastion, the main stronghold of all forces struggling for peace. The Warsaw Pact states' Political Declaration adopted at the January conference in Prague was convincing new proof of their unswerving determination to defend peace in the interests of all mankind. The major peace initiatives put forward in it, particularly the suggestion to the NATO countries that they conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace, create the most favorable basis for preventing a further deterioration of the international situation. The international public, which already rejects Western propaganda's slanderous fabrications about "the Soviet threat" and "the Warsaw Pact's aggressive intentions," is now being shown particularly graphically who is really interested in peace and is defending it and who, under cover of empty words about "peace," is moving in the direction of war.

Numerous commentaries in the West call the Political Declaration a document historic in significance, a manifesto of peace. And rightly so. All those who cherish peace see in it a real alternative to a world slide toward nuclear catastrophe. The new initiatives of the Soviet Union and its allies are pervaded by a high degree of responsibility for the destiny of man and the future of civilization.

The demand of millions is resounding increasingly loudly over the planet: Curb the aggression forces of imperialism and preserve and strengthen detente! The difficulties and tension which characterize today's international situation can and must be overcome. The Soviet Union and all the socialist community countries are sparing no effort to seek this for the sake of peace.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS CEMA ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

PM221347 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Rodionov "International Commentary:" "Pooling Efforts"]

[Text] The improvement and intensification of economic and scientific and technical cooperation within the CEMA framework is invariably the focus of attention of the fraternal parties and governments of the socialist community countries. The working consultative meeting of secretaries of the Central Committees of the CEMA countries' communist and workers parties and of these countries' permanent CEMA representatives was new evidence of this.

The eighties have faced our countries' economies with complex new problems. They include the accelerated transition from the extensive to the intensive path of development, a sharp increase in production efficiency and the consolidation of balance in the national economy. These problems must be resolved with a consideration for the U.S. and NATO discriminatory measures against the socialist countries and the aggravation of the international situation caused by the intrigues of the enemies of peace.

In the prevailing situation the importance of integration cooperation between the community countries increases still further, particularly on priority salients of technical progress.

The recent session of the CEMA Executive Committee made a special examination of questions of organizing the shared production of highly productive machinery and equipment and electrical equipment and jointly creating advanced manufacturing methods and new materials with a view to ensuring reciprocal deliveries of the most progressive equipment.

In this practice of the Soviet Union's economic ties with its CEMA partners the task set in the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum resolution is being tackled: "Enhancing the effectiveness of foreign economic ties and primarily expanding and deepening cooperation with the socialist countries." This is borne out by the protocols on trade turnover for 1983 signed in Moscow. The dynamic growth of the volume of reciprocal trade is continuing. Our trade turnover with the GDR this year will be about R13 billion, with the CSSR over R10.8 billion, with Bulgaria over R10 billion, with Poland (counting Soviet credits to balance discrepancies in reciprocal deliveries) about R9.8 billion and with Hungary over R8 billion.

In additional to traditional deliveries of machinery and equipment and consumer goods, fuel and raw material, (Soviet oil and gas, Polish coal, Bulgarian soda ash and so forth) deliveries are planned of sophisticated equipment like, for instance, manufacturing equipment for the electronic and microelectronic industry. Commodities promoting the implementation of the Food Program comprise a considerable proportion of Soviet imports. The fraternal countries' participation in the modernization of enterprises in various sectors of Soviet industry, particularly the food and light industries is expanding.

Western propagandists, gloating over the existing difficulties in the socilaist countries' national economies, attribute them to the rejection of the market economy (which, as is well known, is itself in deep crisis in the West). "It is hard for the economy in East Europe with its centralized planning to cope with the complexities of modern economic life," the Brussels economist (Adamek), the author of a report published in the Western press, says with feigned sympathy. However, the socialist countries have no intention of following the formulas of unsolicited "benefactors." They are improving their planning activity, including joint planning activity, and are imparting great flexibility to the process of coordinating their plans, are setting up direct ties between partner enterprises, and embarking on the coordination of their economic policies as a whole.

As Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, noted in his report "60 Years of the USSR," "by our joint efforts we are finding increasingly successful ways of combing the community's overall interests with the interests of each of the countries belonging to it." The socialist countries' communist and workers parties march in the vanguard of this work.

TALKS ON IAEA CONTROL OF USSR ATOMIC PLANTS SET

LD221945 Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Vienna February 22 TASS -- The director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Hans Blix, stressed the importance of the Soviet Union's proposal for talks between the USSR and the IAEA, following the expression of readiness by the USSR for the agency's control of part of its peaceful nuclear installations -- several atomic power plants and research reactors. Mr Blix was making a speech at the IAEA Board of Governors opening their regular session here today.

He said he was pleased to inform the board that talks with the Soviet side on the issue would start in May or June this year.

The agenda of the session embraces a wide range of issues concerning the agency's activity to guarantee the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes alone, as well as a number of other problems.

CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN DEEMED 'HISTORICAL TASK'

LD221736 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Geneva February 22 TASS -- TASS Correspondent Georgy Dragunov reports:

Today's meeting of the Disarmament Committee was devoted to the problem of banning chemical weapons. The final document of the recent international symposium in Ho Chi Minh City which examined the consequences of the use of chemical agents by the U.S. Army in Vietnam, has been released here as an official document.

Cuban delegate, L. Solavila who addressed the meeting of the committee, pointed out that the facts cited at the symposium, attended by more than 160 scientists and experts from 21 countries, had convincingly demonstrated that the United States was waging chemical warfare of unprecedented proportions in Vietnam in 1961-1971.

The head of the Soviet delegation, Viktor Israelyan, stressed that the prohibition of chemical weapons was a central problem in accomplishing the historical task of ending the arms race and lessening the threat of war. He drew the attention of the committee to the appeal of the Warsaw Treaty member countries in their Prague Political Declaration to all states to give a fresh impetus to talks, including those within the Geneva Disarmament Committee, with a view to speeding up the drafting of an international convention to ban and eliminate chemical weapons. The groundwork for drafting such a convention was provided by the "basic principles of a convention on prohibiting the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their elimination," submitted by the USSR to the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

Trying to achieve as soon as possible practical progress towards the prohibition of chemical weapons, the Soviet delegation tabled at the Disarmament Committee practical proposals for tightening the regime of the non-use of chemical weapons. The Soviet delegate said that the American Armed Forces had used against the Vietnamese people about 100,000 tons of various chemical agents and poisons.

The GDR delegate Gerhard Herder drew particular attention to the problem of banning new-generation chemical weapons, namely, binary chemical agents. He said, in particular, that the plans drawn up by the United States to produce, field and eventually deploy in other countries these chemical weapons of a new type were raising serious difficulties at talks on the prohibition of chemical weapons because they were bound to escalate the arms race. The GDR delegate urged restraint from any actions which could hamper talks in this field, in particular, from the production and adoption of binary chemical agents and other new types of chemical weapons.

ZHUKOV DISCUSSES PEACE MOVEMENT, REAGAN POLICIES

OW201343 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0931 GMT 19 Feb 83

["Talk by Yuriy Aleksandrovich Zhukov, Chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace" -- live or recorded]

[Text] Hello, dear friends. During these cold, wet winter evenings people throughout the world are thinking with growing alarm about the ever-increasing threat that the present leaders of the United States and their allies in the NATO military bloc are so obviously bringing down on mankind with their excessive and dangerous ambitions. Your anxious letters, which we are receiving at the Committee for the Defense of Peace, the television office and the PRAVDA Editorial Office are also filled with reflections on this topic.

And here is what is particularly notable: The letters are arriving in a broad and inexhaustible stream from people of all ages, beginning with the oldest and ending with the youngest. Here for example, Comrade Dudchenko from Kotovo settlement in Volgograd Oblast recalls how before the revolution he lived in a cottage with an earthen floor that was heated by manure briquettes and straw and lighted by a burning ember. And here are letters from our grandchildren who cannot imagine life without television sets and refrigerators.

Letters come from workers and scientists, kolkhoz workers and students. They have different interests and different tastes, but all of them are united by the profound idea of how to defend peace.

Literally every author of these hundreds of letters is not only saying that he wants peace -- no, this is insufficient now -- literally every one of them either describes what he is already doing at his place of employment to help our common struggle with his labor, by contributing to the peace fund, by participating in a demonstration or by writing a letter to the Americans, or he addresses himself moreover to the best of his abilities, even if not too diplomatically at least with all sincerity, to the public and people of the West with an appeal for joint actions in support of peace.

The high political consciousness of Soviet man and the lofty feeling of internationalism he possesses is reflected in this.

In recent days, particularly when we observed the 40th anniversary of our victory at Stalingrad, numerous letters were received from war veterans. I read with deep emotion, comrades, this short letter from Galina Anatolyevna Sagitova, a veteran of the Stalingrad battle who presently lives in Samarkand. In 1941, as a 17-year-old girl, she went off to war directly from a Komsomol raykom meeting in the distant Pavlovskiy Rayon of Altay Kray where the question of Komsomol mobilization for the training of military radio operators was under discussion.

Galina Anatolyevna Sagitova appeals to the women and girls of the FRG: Yes, she writes, we went off to fight against your fathers directly from the bureau meeting -- Polina Kovshova, Valya Severyukhina Tasya Lavrova, Valya Goncharova, Pana Storazheva, Raya Kravchenko and myself. We knew what lay ahead of us and the reason for going. But did your fathers know where and why they were going when they were ordered to sack and burn our country? I harbor no hatred against you now, writes Galina Anatolyevna. Everything in me burned up and boiled over at Stalingrad where your dead fathers lie together with the cream of our youth who were saving our motherland from them.

But now a new and even more frightening threat hangs over Europe, she continues. Preparations are being made to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles on your land. They want to target these missiles against us but the inevitable retaliatory strike would not spare you either. So let us stand together in the defense of the lives of our sons and grandsons. We did not give birth to them, you and I, so that they would become cannon fodder.

Now this letter, comrades, was received from (Israel Nessonovich Panezovskiy). I think it could serve as a topic for an interesting tale for some good writer. Here is what he writes: The war was drawing to an end. He, an officer, was ordered to restore the first stage of the railroad depot in Kazatin that was destroyed by the Hitlerites. There was an enormous volume of work to do and he only had 16 exhausted and war-weary soldiers at his disposal. They added 37 German prisoners of war to work with them. People of the older generation remember how difficult it was to establish relations under these conditions between Soviet and German soldiers who for 4 long years viewed one another only through the sights of their guns. One can understand how difficult it was for (Israel Nessonovich) himself, who lost his only brother, a gifted 20-year-old mathematics student, in the war, and moreover because of the fact that the German prisoners, schooled in a spirit of fascist ideology, looked on him, a Jew by nationality, as a second-class person.

However, Comrade (Panezovskiy) managed to overcome everything. He managed to do something that appeared impossible, to unite in labor the 16 Soviet soldiers and 37 German prisoners of war into a cohesive labor collective and to instill in them enthusiasm to solve the most difficult task of restoring the razed depot. He managed to prove to the prisoners that Hitler was responsible for all their misfortunes, that if they drew any lessons from the frightening mistake that they made in 1933 when they entrusted power to him then a path to salvation would appear before the German people.

They parted friends. And now in his letter Comrade (Panezovskiy) appeals to his former subordinates, the German prisoners of war. He is alarmed by the emergence of revanchist attitudes in the FRG, among those who are prepared, due to their hatred for us, to reconcile themselves with the deployment of new U.S. nuclear weapons in their country.

He writes to them: Remember our talks in Kazatin about where Hitler's dreams of destroying communism brought you. Protest with us against the resurrection of the plans for a crusade that are being announced by Reagan. Act immediately before it is too late.

More and more letters are from veterans. Mihkail Nikolayevich Chikhrov, from Ogre City in Latvia, writes that he defended the motherland at Lake Khasan in the Far East, at Halhin Gol River in Mongolia, near Moscow, by the walls of Stalingrad, in the Baltic region, in Poland and finally in Berlin. He was wounded and suffered from shellshock five times, yet he returned to the ranks every time. Uteshev, a veteran of the war from Kocherga Village in Novkhoperskiy Rayon, Voronezh Oblast, appeals to the former prisoners of Dachau, the fascist death camp, with whom he grieved over the misfortune of falling prisoner to the Hitlerites. He calls on them to actively struggle against turning the FRG into a launching pad for U.S. nuclear missiles.

Fifty-four veterans from Kalininskiy Rayon of Donetsk City collectively support Comrade Andropov's proposal for limiting nuclear arms in Europe on the basis of the principle of equality and mutual security. Similar statements appear in the collective letter from Rybinsk of participants in the memorial watch devoted to the 40th anniversary of the first breaktrhough of the blockade of Leningrad in the Sinyavin area; in the letter from 18 members of the Frontline Friends Club in Orsk City of Orenburg Oblast; and in letters from many other comrades.

Last week, comrades, an elderly lady, Vera Lazarevna Lyubenko, arrived at our committee from Izyum City in Kharkov Oblast. She brought this thick notebook with her. On its cover you can see the words: We need peace. Now what is this? It turns out that this woman, on her own initiative, composed the text of a protest against the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe and began collecting signatures. She signed it first on behalf of the 18 members of her family, then enlisted her neighbors, friends and acquaintances who all began collecting signatures. And here, comrades, you have before you 3,624 surnames of participants in this unusual action. In addition, everyone, as you can see, has signed on behalf of their entire family, some on behalf of 2, 5, 12 or 15 members. It turns out that Vera Lazarevna Lyubenko managed to enlist tens of thousands of people in this collective protest action. And all at the behest of her own heart.

Comrades, we will certainly send this humane document to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar as yet further material proof of the Soviet people's will to overcome the nuclear threat hanging over the world. And there are a great number of grassroots initiatives of this kind, comrades.

Here, comrades, is a letter from Anatoliy Nikolayevich Trofimov, senior boilerman of the Ivanovskiy reinforced concrete plant, who was born in 1931. It begins with an appeal to the people of the world. He expresses his most profound indignation over the fact that the imperialist psychological warfare services are disseminating lies about an alleged Soviet threat. As an ordinary Soviet worker, he writes: I officially declare to you that a country that lost 20 million people during the war cannot desire a new war. In my family alone 10 people died and 10 of my cousins lost their fathers. Appealing to the youth of the West, he exclaims: Heed the voice of wisdom before it is too late. Silence the slanderers.

Here is a 26-page letter from Sergey Kozhurkin, driver of a fire engine in Borovichi City, Novgorod Oblast, who was born in 1957. Its title speaks for itself: A Soviet worker's appeal to the people of the capitalist countries; expose on the 20th century cannibals. Unfortunately, I am not in a position to read it to you because it would take an hour.

Here, comrades, is an appeal to the working class of the West from Mikhail Vasilyevich Orlov of Novyy Settlement, Nadezhdinskiy Rayon, in the Maritime Kray. Here is a letter to American workers written by Fedor Tikhonovich Serdetskiy from Partizanskaya Village in Pskov Oblast, and another letter to the American people from Nina Ivanovna Gorshkova from Dnepropetrovsk and a letter to the people of all countries from Aleksey Vasilyevich Onufriyev, a driver from Likino-Dulevo, Moscow Oblast. And so on, comrades, ad infinitum.

Particularly pointed and forceful are the messages from young people.

Comrades, the workers of the Committee for the Defense of Peace received the following letter, I quote: An ardent, sunny greeting, fragrant with the aroma of watermelons, cantaloupes and sweet smelling roses, from Tashkent, the city of friendship. This is from Yevgeniy Sikachinov, a third-year student at the production and technical school No 14, who writes: I am an ardent supporter of peace and detente and cannot understand why Reagan and his generals cannot see that a nuclear war would destroy them as well. This is true, and he calls on American youth to struggle more actively, shoulder to shoulder with young Soviet people, to avert a nuclear catastrophe.

Members of the Krasnaya Gvozdika Political Club in the very remote settlement of (Novaya Iya) on the shores of the forbidding Sea of Okhotsk in the Far East have the same thoughts. Tanya Khomenko, Inna Andriyenko, Marina Simirenko, Lyuda Andreyeva, Natasha Demina and Olya Berdnikova expressed themselves in this letter that was signed, as you can see, by 345 people. They write: We ask that the signatures that we collected for the defense of peace join the stream of signatures collected by supporters of peace in all countries.

The number of letters from senior schoolchildren is growing continuously, especially since the last time when I told you about how San Francisco schoolchildren and women accompanying them came to Moscow with messages of peace from American schoolchildren to Soviet children. Pioneers and schoolchildren from the Ural city of Kyshtyma who founded their own city Iskra headquarters, write: Your last program disturbed us profoundly. We saw the little supporters of peace from the United States and want to tell them that we are their contemporaries. Tell them that we held a Komsomol Pioneer forum under the slogan: Let us join hands more tightly and peace will be stronger. We adopted an appeal to the children of the world and in this spirit we will now strengthen peace even more through our studies and labor. This letter contains 3,570 signatures.

Comrades, we received a similar message from the International Friendship Club of Krasnoarmeysk Middle School No 33 in the Donbass region with 3,100 signatures. Its authors report that they took pace in the activities of disarmament week and earned a considerable amount of money by collecting scrap metal and waste paper and gave it to the peace fund. They also held competitions for best political poster, best poem and song about the struggle for peace and organized a meeting at the settlement's club under the slogan: The baton of peace is in the hands of the world's youth. What a fine effort, comrades.

Here is a similar message from Yunost International Friendship Club members of Nizhniy Odes in Komi ASSR entitled: Children want peace. It also contains many hundreds of signatures. Similar messages came from the schoolchildren at Leningrad School No 118, Aleksandovka Middle School in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast and the I.N. Kozhedub Pioneer Detachment in Yelizovo in Kamchatka which held a forum under the slogan: Children of the world want to live in peace. Comrade, note how lovingly they designed their message. And there are many others, too numerous to list.

Comrades, I can tell you that individual letters from schoolchildren are particularly touching, especially from schoolchildren in junior grades. Now, just look and hear this: We have 34 children in the second grade and none of us want a terrible nuclear war to occur. We have not seen war, but understand that it means destruction for the whole world. We do not want war, we want peace. [Signed] Sveta Mishchenko, class 2A school No 103, 156 Babushkin Street, Alma-Ata.

Another letter: I am Andrey Korshunov and study at school No 929 in Class 2V. I wish all the children in the world a clear and sunny sky and I wish that Reagan would understand what war is all about. Moscow.

Hello, Reagan -- 10-year-old Tanya Kozlova from Birobidzhan addresses the U.S. President without ceremony -- My mother, father, brother and I want peace. I ask you to agree to the peaceful proposals of our government. She appeals to Reagan: When you were small, you had a mother. Perhaps you still have one. Can it be that she taught you evil?

We will return to the adults' letters. I have a long letter from Yuliya Kiseleva, a young passenger car conductress working a very difficult, long route between Kharkov and Vladivostok. Judging by this letter, she reads much and even has a good understanding of missile guidance, control and tracking systems. And so she decided to give President Reagan this advice: to read the novel "Wooden Shepherdess" by the American writer Richard Hughes, in which the author reflects on the lessons of Hitler's aggression. I think this is good advice for the President.

Incidentally, comrades, concerning letters to Reagan, many of you continue to send them to me, asking that I forward them to Washington or read them on television. Some messages are composed very thoroughly and do justice to their authors, who exerted much effort in preparing their reasoning. Here, for example, is a 28-page message written by Muscovite Konstantin Afansyevich Karpich, a war veteran and now a political economics teacher. There are many such messages and, even though we would like to, we will not be able to read them on television or publish them in newspapers.

Send them to the White House? I am convinced that if I did this then the Voice of America would immediately declare: You see, the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace is forcing Soviet people to take part in its propaganda. Therefore, I again earnestly ask you to mail your letters and protests against the reckless policies of the U.S. President directly to him. The address is simple: President Reagan, the White House, Washington, the United States of America. Let him learn about your feelings firsthand.

Incidentally, such letters are already going to the White House, not only from the Soviet Union but from all the countries of the world, including the United States. An increasing number of people there more and more often ask themselves a question that weighs on their conscience at nights: Did they do the right thing by casting their vote for Ronald Reagan that resulted in his election? This man has always sought popularity with the public by using the Hollywood acquired ability to conduct himself well in front of television cameras. He is never at a loss for words, smiles broadly and acts with familiarity with strangers. While campaigning for governor of California, Reagan became famous for his truly bold answers to a serious question posed to him during a television discussion. His rival, an experienced political figure, Brown, asked him directly: How do you, a movie actor, a man having no experience in government or political activity, dare to undertake the leadership of the largest U.S. state? How do you think Reagan responded? With a dazzling smile he said: What do you mean? In the movies I even played the role of kings so I will somehow cope with the role of governor.

The years passed and in 1981 the people in the United States who covertly decide who suits them vest as the country's leader gambled on this man, having decided that he could also play a President. The role of an ultrastrong personality was invented for him. Delivering bombastic speeches, Reagan promised that he, unlike his predecessors Jackson [as heard], Nixon, Ford and Carter, would restore order with an iron fist, not only in the United States but throughout the world as well, a world which more and more frequently refuses to execute Washington's orders.

He said that for this he would only need one thing: A long thermonuclear club on which the United States must spare no expense. The old dream of a large club was popular over there across the ocean a long time ago and the new script worked. On 20 January 1981 Reagan triumphantly entered the White House Oval Office where U.S. Presidents work. Explaining his amazing success, the Paris newspaper LE MONDE recently wrote an article entitled: Two Years of Reaganism. The article said: The United States, its nerves worn to breaking point, deeply humiliated and doubting itself, elected a former actor as president.

I will remind you, comrades, that the matter of liberating the staff of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, siezed as hostages, dragged on until the very day of Reagan's inauguration. He promised to make the United States strong and respected again, to return to it leadership of the free world and again instill faith in its allies.

Two years flew by as quickly as a day and now the prospect of another presidential election is again looming on the horizon. Americans are asking themselves if they made a mistake when they entrusted the White House to the current administration. The only thing that this administration succeeded in was in the historically unprecedented arms race. When Reagan assumed the presidency, military expenditure amounted to $176 billion annually. In this fiscal year it will reach $232 billion. The U.S. draft budget for 1984 submitted by the President on 31 January envisages new increases in military expenditures up to $245.3 billion. The generals are happy and the bigwigs in the military industry are even happier since they are ensured enormous profits.

What has working America received? Here are a number of figures that speak for themselves: The budget deficit that in 1981 amounted to about $58 billion and that Reagan promised to completely eliminate, this year will reach $185 billion and, according to certain forecasts, a full $200 billion, if not more. The U.S. GNP in 1982 decreased by 1.8 percent and U.S. industrial production in the 2 years of the Reagan administration decreased by 8.7 percent. The country's production capacities ran at only 68 percent of capacity. The number of bankruptcies among U.S. businesses reached the highest level in the past four decades. Unemployment increased from 7.4 percent to 10.8 percent. This means that 12 million people are looking for work in the United States, 5 million more than in January 1980.

The United States, as you know, is the leading and largest power in the capitalist world and when the United States coughs, so to speak, all its allies become seriously ill. The lethal winds of crisis have enveloped all of Western Europe.

How many loud speeches were delivered in West Europe in praise of the notorious [presolovutyy] EEC, which was supposed to have brought prosperity to its members? The undeniable fact is that the economies of EEC countries in the last 12 years, from 1970 to 1982, were unable to create one additional job while the number of unemployed in these countries, as in the United States, reached 12 million in December.

If U.S. allies did succeed in anything, again it was in the arms race. They grumbled but each time submitted to pressure from Reagan, his cabinet members and generals when they demanded new increases in military expenditures. Naturally, all of this, and primarily in the United States, arouses increasing alarm and protests by the millions of working people who see how the people's wealth is going down the drain. Moreover, security has not been strengthened as Reagan promised, but on the contrary it is in jeopardy [pod udarom].

NEW YORK TIMES commentator Anthony Lewis recently wrote: Now, 2 years after Reagan's inauguration, a horrible and realistic suspicion is creeping into the minds of Americans, namely, that a government incapable of governing, a President whose head is clouded by his own fantasies and an administration full of blockheads and swindlers are in power.

This assessment is similar to an equally sharp one by ABC White House correspondent (Wallis), who declared: Chaos is the word that very accurately defines the state of affairs in the White House. Moreover, every day opponents and even supporters of the administration use stronger expressions to define their attitudes toward its policies, such as a complete failure, panic and so on. On the eve of Reagan's inauguration, he promised Americans prosperity. However, this correspondent declared that until now his policies have brought suffering to the country. You hear, suffering.

Of course, all these assessments and judgments are the internal affairs of the Americans. They themselves entrusted the White House to a man who tempted them by promising to play the role of president as successfully as he portrayed kings in the movies. They themselves are faced with sorting out what this has lead to when the matter reaches the next election. However, comrades, more than 1 and 1/2 years remain before November 1984, when they can do this, and this will be a very dangerous time for the cause of peace. Moreover, as NEW YORK TIMES observer Tom Wicker, who is experienced in U.S. domestic politics, warns: A thorough poll of Republicans who are still prepared to talk instills considerable confidence in me that Reagan intends to run again and even a guarded opinion that with a little luck he may win.

However, in any case the unrestrained and threatening war machine of the military-industrial complexes continues to operate at full speed. Enormous funds extracted by the Reagan administration and by its allied West European governments from their legislatures support this war machine. NATO military commands continue to plan new wars, large and small, conceivable and inconceivable. In these conditions the intensified struggle of peace-loving forces to end this dangerous process acquires all the more significance. Recently, a very impressive conference on European security ended in Vienna. An international conference in which more than 120 scientists from 15 countries participated has been held in West Berlin on the responsibilities of scientists in the struggle for peace.

The last time I told you that our committee invited representatives of Western antiwar movements -- a number with which we had no working contact with until recently -- to Moscow from 28 to 30 January to participate in working meetings and talks. Kiselev from Moscow asks me to report how these meetings went. They were very substantive and interesting. Eighty-four people representing various antiwar and religious organizations from 18 countries of West Europe, the United States, Canada and Australia, as well as various university and scientific centers for problems of peace and disarmament, took part in the meetings.

The basic aim of our meetings was to familiarize our guests with the main direction of Soviet foreign policy and new Soviet peace initiatives from what are called primary sources and not from the false reports of the bourgeois press.

Responsible officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defense, leaders of Soviet public organizations and scientists presented detailed reports. After each report questions were asked and discussions developed that were always conducted in a friendly and constructive atmosphere facilitating mutual understanding.

Last Wednesday a delegation of our committee left for Geneva. A preparatory committee of the Assembly for Peace and Life and Against Nuclear War to be convened in Prague next June is now working there.

This committee includes representatives of a number of international peace-loving organizations and movements as well as national committees, including such an important international center for the struggle for peace as the WPC. Comrades, I think we have every reason to believe that the Prague assembly will become a major international political event this year that will permit a new and higher level to be reached in rallying the broadest circles of those who seek to avert a nuclear war.

Comrades, it is often said that the spontaneous development of the antiwar movement during the past 2 or 3 years occurred because the people became aware of the deadly danger that threatened them. It is even asserted that this is a movement of fear. To some extent, comrades, this is true, but it is not simply a matter of fear, but a matter of the people's increasing confidence that they can stop this deadly danger.

The main point is that their increased determination stems from their confidence that the peace-loving forces now have reliable weapons at their disposal, weapons capable of achieving victory over the forces of war. These constructive and completely viable weapons are the clear and universally understood peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact Organization, about which we have spoken repeatedly.

This is why the Pentagon's reckless plans are encountering the growing resistance of the people. Washington and NATO continue to stubbornly adhere to their line and are barging ahead. As recently as 14 February the American Richard Burt, speaking on behalf of the so-called NATO Special Consultative Group, declared that it rejected the Soviet proposals and would adhere to its demand that we agree to their absurd proposal to destroy all our intermediate-range missiles while they retain all their nuclear assets already deployed in West Europe.

This position evokes increasingly forceful protests from the broadest masses of people, and regardless of how they swagger, the NATO generals and politicians are becoming increasingly alarmed. I will relate an interesting dialogue. A correspondent of the French magazine PARIS MATCH recently asked NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns: Do the pacifist and antinuclear movements, which have acquired such a broad scope in West Germany and other countries, cause you anxiety? He received a frank reply: They make me anxious, the NATO leader said, because they are increasingly influencing the legislatures of certain allied countries, primarily the West German Parliament.

This is the reason why Washington and NATO headquarters are bending over backwards in their attempts to weaken the antinuclear struggle. A part of this was the truly unprecedented propagandist tour of West Europe by U.S. Vice President Bush, during which a clumsy attempt was made to deceive the Europeans with the assertion that President Reagan supposedly is ready to meet immediately with Comrade Andropov and sign a treaty creating a nuclear free Europe. I was in Paris at the time and watched this performance from the front row, as they say. On 1 February the local newspapers came out with the following headlines: Reagan Ready To Meet Andropov, Declares He Will Sign Nuclear Missile Ban. On the next day the headlines declared: Andropov Declines U.S. Call for Summit Meeting. This operation was aimed precisely at people who only read newspaper headlines and was meant to give the false impression that the United States supposedly proposes an immediate withdrawal of all nuclear weapons from Europe while the Soviet Union opposes this.

But this inflated sensation burst like a bubble. The Europeans quickly understood the essence of the matter. Reagan's open letter to the people of Europe, which Vice President Bush made public with great ceremony in West Berlin, spoke about the same old zero option, a trick that already has been unmasked. Reagan proposed that an agreement be signed on the destruction of all Soviet land-based intermediate-range missiles while the United States would preserve all its nuclear assets in West Europe, a total of some 1,000 nuclear weapons carriers.

As you recall, Comrade Andropov immediately exposed the essence of this cheap trick. As far as a summit meeting is concerned, Comrade Andropov stressed that for us this is not a question of a political or propaganda ploy. Replying to a question from a PRAVDA correspondent, Comrade Andropov said that a meeting aimed at finding mutually acceptable solutions to topical problems and at developing relations between our countries would be useful both for the Soviet Union and the United States and for Europe and the whole world.

Correspondents immediately turned to Reagan and asked: What is the meaning of this whole venture? Did you really mean to give some new impetus to the dialogue with the Soviet Union?

What did Reagan reply to this? What do you think? This was his response, listen carefully: No -- you hear that -- no, he said. I simply responded to their extensive propaganda efforts, he told a correspondent of the U.S. newspaper, THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH. So there you have it. This cynical reply drew a moan from the entire West European press. The conservative British newspaper THE TIMES rebuked him in its icy British manner for his improper behavior. THE TIMES wrote that when the publicity side of things overshadows facts, the idea inevitably surfaces that the whole matter is artificial.

It is understood in the capitals of the NATO countries, in which there is so much shouting about Reagan's and Bush's public diplomacy, that the failure of this diplomacy will lead to an upsurge in antinuclear demonstrations in West Europe. The secret services, which have been instructed to undermine the antiwar movements at any cost, have begun to work with renewed intensity of all their forces. Having lost hope in Reagan and his people, specialists of West European NATO member countries, and primarily of Great Britain, have taken up this task.

According to the 28 January issue of the well informed British journal NEW STATESMAN, a coalition of more than 10 organizations has been established to wage a struggle against the antiwar movements. That is exactly what was reported. Coordinating groups have been established at three different levels, each of which is headed by a prominent conservative politician. One of them, the most secret according to the NEW STATESMAN, is headed by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher herself. Another one is administered from the personal offices of the secretary of state for defense.

Comrades, we should thank the NEW STATESMAN Editorial Office for this food for thought. As a matter of fact we already knew that a hot summer of struggle faces us, a struggle that we deeply believe will eventually achieve victory.

Comrades, the fact that our ideological opponents, who until recently pretended that they can afford to ignore the peace movement, are now forced to mobilize all their efforts to at least somehow slow its inexorable progress speaks of many things. As the good old song says, it is within our power to safeguard the earth from the flames.

So let us exert all our efforts in order to realize this great task for which it is worth living and fighting. All the best, dear friends. I wish you success in your labor for the good of the motherland that was, is and will be for ages an inviolable bulwark of peace throughout the world.

MEESE'S ARTICLE ON LOS CONVENTION REVIEWED

LD220524 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 21 Feb 83

["Why Is Washington Against the 'Charter of the Seas'?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 21 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

In an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES, presidential adviser Edwin Messe reveals the true aims behind the Washington administration's open sabotage of the Law of the Sea [LOS] Convention. This important international code, the first to establish universal rules for the exploration and exploitation of the world ocean and its resources, has already been signed by 119 states.

"The sea-bed resources -- an important alternative for the future" -- Meese stated. But what sort of a future is visualised by the influential adviser to the Washington administration, who is referred to as Reagan's "right hand"? With a brazenness that is the hallmark of the present U.S. Administration, he makes no secret of Washington's ambitions and militarist designs.

The convention's chief problem is the ban of deep-sea extraction of mineral resources, Meese says. Of all the mineral resources of the sea bed, the U.S., in his own admission, is interested above all in the important quantities of such strategic minerals as magnesium and cobalt needed for the production of steel, jet engines and other important components of U.S. defence and industrial base.

The programme to divide the world ocean according to U.S. wishes is candidly explained by Meese through statements that at present the U.S. has to rely on imports to make up for its shortage of strategic materials. However, Meese complains, many foreign suppliers are unreliable and in some case the resources have been depleted.

In working out the plan for an uncontrolled exploitation and plunder of the sea-bed resources, the U.S. military-industrial complex and the Pentagon do not like to see the establishment of control over the extraction of valuable minerals in international waters, or the development of practical measures to organise effective international cooperation in using the sea-bed resources in the interests of all countries and peoples, as provided for by the Law of the Sea Convention.

These U.S. circles are especially displeased with the convention provisions which declare the mineral resources on the floor of the world ocean's international areas to be the "common heritage of mankind", and set norms for their exploitation.

In its bid to achieve military superiority, the Washington administration is making increasing use of material and strategic resources within the framework of carrying out an unprecedented nuclear-missile arms build-up. It strives to extend its great-power "U.S. vital interests" concepts on to the seas, the sea-bed and the subsoil thereof.

That is why Washington is trying to torpedo the Law of the Sea Convention -- that universal "charter of the seas" which is an obstacle in the way of the U.S. hegemonist ambitions.

That is why the Reagan administration is stepping up its furious assault on the convention. It has refused to contribute its share to the budget of the preparatory commission which is working out the modalities for the practical implementation of the Law of the Sea Convention. In September 1982, the U.S. concluded, with three West European countries, a downright imperialist separate agreement on the exploration exploitation of mineral resources in the world ocean. That collusion actually aims at disrupting the convention, and amounts to an arbitrary claim to the most promising parts of the ocean floor, and to dividing the world ocean in the interests of imperialism. The U.S. sabotage of the Law of the Sea Convention shows that the Reagan administration puts its imperial, militarist ambitions above the interests of an overwhelming majority of the countries of the world community.

COMMENT ON REAGAN'S AMERICAN LEGION SPEECH

LD230137 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] President Reagan, in a speech to members of the American Legion, has reviewed American foreign policy. Our commentary has been prepared by Viktor Olin.

The presidential speech has shown that American foreign policy continues to block many important problems of the world. On European affairs, President Reagan again spoke of his readiness to meet with the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov, as he put it, any time and anywhere to sign an agreement that would eliminate an entire class of weapons from the face of the earth. Clearly, it's a repetition of what he already said in his letter to the people of Europe and which has been answered in detail and in substance.

Early this month, Yuriy Andropov told a PRAVDA correspondent that President Reagan's proposal contained nothing new. It was the same zero option which the Soviet Union cannot accept, since if it did, it would have to scrap all its medium-range missiles unilaterally while the United States and its NATO allies would retain all nuclear weapons of this class. The Soviet Union has warned time and again that it's futile to try to wrestle unilateral disarmament from it. What it proposes is that Europe be rid of all nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical. The United States, though making verbal calls to eliminate nuclear weapons in Europe, has practically refused to budge an inch. It has likewise declined the Soviet proposals to (?notably) reduce nuclear arms in Europe according to the principle of equality and equal security.

It's only on this basis, Yuriy Andropov told the PRAVDA correspondent, that the Soviet Union will be prepared to sign an agreement with the United States. As for a Soviet-American summit meeting, it could help to find mutually acceptable solutions to the current problems in relations between the two countries and could benefit Europe and the rest of the world. But since the American President makes such a meeting conditional on Soviet acceptance of a patently unacceptable formula for nuclear arms in Europe, it only shows that the American leader's approach is anything but serious.

What President Reagan has again produced is threadbare shibboleths. Unwittingly, he again showed that his administration has basically no workable alternative to the Soviet proposals that could solve the urgent problems facing Europe and all of humanity.

REAGAN, SHULTZ CONSERVATIVE CONCLAVE REMARKS HIT

PM211525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 83 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Gathering of U.S. Extremists"]

[Text] Washington, 19 Feb -- The Reagan administration intends to intensify its "crusade against communism" both by broadening psychological warfare and by activating the arms race. This is evidenced by Reagan's speech at a gathering of ultraright reactionaries of the national Conservative Political Action Conference.

He once again held forth on "forced labor" in the USSR, on the policy of Socialist Poland, which he does not like, and on the imaginary use of chemical weapons in Kampuchea and Afghanistan. Reagan advocated the "fullest possible investigation" into the circumstances of the attempt on the pope's life, virtually admitting that the Italian Government's provocative actions in that direction are U.S.-inspired.

The President did not hide the fact that the political destabilization of the socialist countries and attempts to crowd socialism are the ultimate aim of American imperialism's strategy.

Reagan considers subversive radio propaganda through VOA and the Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe spy radio stations as well as the anti-Cuban transmitter in Florida to be the chief tool in the psychological war against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. By his own admission, the U.S. Administration considers it one of its most important tasks in the foreign policy sphere to push through Congress an increase in funds for expanding the activities of the lying radio voices.

Reagan also declared that the United States must "revive and strengthen" its armed forces.

This theme was developed at the conference by Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, who tried to justify the feverish U.S. war preparations with reference to the mythical Soviet military threat and invented "data" on the Soviet Union's defense spending and on its defense industry. The secretary categorically objected to any reduction in military spending, which is planned at the level of $280 billion for fiscal 1984 and will amount to 28 percent of all U.S. Budget spending.

Weinberger proposed his version of "war to a victorious end" under the guise of "restoring (in the event of war) peace on terms favorable to the United States." In this context he stressed the need to intensify combat preparation in the U.S. Armed Forces and to enhance their combat readiness so as to enable them to wage war "for as long as it takes."

The Pentagon chief pointed out that in addition to that the modernization of the U.S. Armed Forces and, primarily, the strategic nuclear forces, is now in full swing. B-1 strategic bombers will soon be taking to the air, he said. The first two Trident missile-carrying nuclear submarines have been commissioned. At the same time he sharply criticized Congress for delaying the deployment of the new MX strategic missile system.

Secretary of State G. Shultz, who addressed the conference, glorified the American position of strength policy. The President, he said, places colossal emphasis on the importance of strength, and there is no substitute for it. The United States will have no foreign policy unless we are strong, the speaker claimed.

Shultz slandered the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, specifically Bulgaria, which he accused of "harboring terrotists." Observers regard it as the height of cynicism that these false anti-Bulgarian accusations should emanate from an administration which violates the legitimate rights and interests of sovereign states and peoples, fosters ideological, racial and national hatred, supports reactionary dictatorships which remain in power only by means of terror and pursues a policy of increasing tension in the world, fueling the arms race and preparing for war.

Shultz stressed demonstratively that the United States would be a "constructive partner" only if the Soviet Union changed its "conduct," that is, resigned itself to the U.S. diktat.

Bowing and scraping before the ultrarightists, the leaders of the Washington administration were strenuously kindling the spirit of war hysteria. In his speech President Reagan, in particular, extolled, as he put it, the "heroes and veterans" of the Vietnam war and drew a parallel between the Vietnam adventure and what the present administration is doing.

It is a dangerous occupation to draw such historical parallels. But if we are to speak of parallels, one thing can be said with certainty: The present anticommunist "crusade" will end in just the same failure as all the previous ones.

SHULTZ ACCUSED OF 'WIDENING CONFRONTATION'

LD202226 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 19 Feb 83

[Text] United States Secretary of State George Shultz has accused Bulgaria of supporting international terrorism and said he sees no prospect for improving American-Bulgarian relations. Commentary is by Viktor Olin of radio Moscow.

The American secretary of state tried to base his charges against Bulgaria on the trumped up Antonov case, of a Bulgarian citizen allegedly involved in the assassination attempt on the pope in May 1981. There is no need to return back to that falsehood engineered by the secret services of the United States and a number of other countries obviously for provocative purposes. What is much more interesting is this. How come George Shultz, a lawyer by education, could be taken in by primitive fables and even use them for slanderous pronouncements addressed to a sovereign state? The answer to this question should not be sought in that George Shultz is ill-informed or made a mistake. The state secretary is quite conversant with all the points of the falsehood known as the so-called Antonov case, and his was a well-considered statement prepared in advance. The reason is quite simple: In his pronouncements George Shultz toed the general line of the Reagan administration to widen the confrontation with the socialist countries and strain the situation in the world. Other facts also go to prove that. For instance, the recent statement by Shultz to the effect that the United States is against a negotiated settlement for El Salvador because the rebels, in his words, make hell of that country.

Pointing to the bias of that statement, the paper NEW YORK TIMES noted in particular that hell in El Salvador is the doing of the United States' clients. The paper recalled simultaneously that the head of the diplomatic department is to promote talks and not counteract them. [sentence as heard] Analysis of the style of the present Washington leadership shows that the activities of the State Department and its head, contrary to the traditional diplomatic code, are not an exception but a confirmation of the general rule. The Defense Department and its chief, Caspar Weinberger, have an overriding urge to push the world closer to the brink of war. The United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is to be put into the hands of Kenneth Adelman, a man who views his chief task in sabotaging any efforts aimed at limiting the arms race.

Appointed as head of the agency involved with human rights is a functionary whose job is to rehabilitate dictators and killers listed among America's best friends, and so forth and so forth.

Regrettably, one cannot put the present Washington style down to inexperience and amateurishness. The more than 2 years of the Reagan administration in office are eloquent proof of its inconsistent policy line hostile to the interests of universal peace and the security of the United States itself.

SHULTZ CRITICIZED OVER REMARKS ON ARMS ISSUES

LD211327 Moscow TASS in English 1156 GMT 21 Feb 83

[Text] Washington February 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Legantsov reports: The Reagan administration is bent on carrying on its policy of blocking the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. This was seen clearly from the pronouncements George Shultz made during his television appearance Sunday in the ABC show "This Week."

Defying elementary logic, the U.S. secretary of state claimed that the United States had made "good" proposals at the talks in Geneva. As is known, the purport of these "good" proposals, which are known as "the zero option", is to ensure that the Soviet Union will unilaterally dismantle all of its medium-range missiles, while the United States and its NATO allies will retain all of their nuclear weapons of this category.

Schultz made it clear that Washington is not seeking mutually acceptable accords with the USSR in Geneva as it wants to get the formal opportunity for deploying 572 cruise missiles and Pershing IIs in Western Europe. It followed from his words that the U.S. Administration in fact regards the issue of the deployment of these first-strike weapons in the European Continent as settled. Moreover, it would clearly like to use them as a means of nuclear blackmail against the Soviet Union.

The pronouncements of the U.S. secretary of state were vivid confirmation that the incumbent U.S. Administration is far from going to renounce the Reagan-proclaimed policy of gaining "indubitable military superiority" for the United States over the USSR and of creating prerequisites for making certain that the United States will emerge victorious from any, including a nuclear, conflict. They also demonstrated that the incumbent U.S. leaders have obviously forgotten the lessons of history showing the complete insolvency of attempts to deal with the Soviet Union from the bankrupt "positions of strength".

PRAVDA ON ADELMAN CAREER IN LIGHT OF SENATE MOVE

LD190917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 83 First Edition p 5

[Ye. Rusakov rejoinder: "Confusion and Its 'Hero'!"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration has got into confusion. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee postponed for an "indefinte period of time" the vote on the candidature of Kenneth Adelman, who was appointed by the President to the post of director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. The committee urged the White House to withdraw the candidature.

The essence the Senate committee diplomatically rejected Adelman's candidature. "I hope that in this way we will give the President time to think about whether he should stake everything on this question," Senator J. Biden stated. But his hopes were not justified: President R. Reagan threatened to "roast" the senators if they did not approve Adelman's candidature.

Who is the man over whom such passions have flared up?

The career of 36-year-old Adelman has been a motley one: He worked at a number of ministries, at the Department of State and in the recent time he held the post of deputy U.S. permanent ambassador at the United Nations. But his work at governmental and diplomatic institutions taught the young Republican nothing, but self-confidence and arrogance.

He was getting his laurels in the field of "zoological" anti-communism, "cold war" and preaching of Washington's imperial ambitions. Adelman was particularly zealous in sabotaging any measures aimed at limitation of the arms race, including in launching a crusade of the "Committee on the Present Danger" against the "SALT-II" treaty.

And when the right wing removed Eugene Rostow, "a hawk", from the post of the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, who seemed to them to be a "dove", the candidature of Adelman emerged. That man will not fail!

But the White House did not take into account that apart from services in the field of sabotaging measures to restrict the arms race, its placeman should have at least an elementary notion of the issues that the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency deals with For instance, Adelman was asked: "Should the United States resume talks with the USSR on banning the deployment of nuclear weapons in space?" He replied: "I simply do not know." And a similarly "meaningful" dialogue took place on practically all problems. "Adelman displayed shocking ignorance in the arms control sphere," 50 congressmen said in a joint statement to sum up the results.

The Adelman case has proved once again that the White House has neither sincerity nor flexibility in the question of limitation of the arms race, but it is most hypocritical and die-hard. But such an approach is not to the liking not only of West Europeans and rank and file Americans, but even of many senators and congressmen. This is what has been shown by the Senate committee's decision on Adelman.

TOLKUNOV'S PRAVDA 'REJOINDER' ON EL SALVADOR

LD220752 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 83 First Edition p 5

[Andrey Tolkunov Rejoinder: "Their Morals"]

[Text] Both events occurred nearly simultaneously.

In Washington, Secretary of State George Shultz, speaking at the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said that the administration flatly refuses to back any talks between Salvadoran insurgents and the regime, aimed at achieving peace in that country.

The secretary of state once again tried to put the blame for the continuing bloodshed on the Salvadoran patriotic forces. Moreover, George Shultz alleged that the civil war is kindled by the flow of weapons from the Soviet Union to Cuba, Nicaragua and Salvadoran guerrillas.

The second report is from El Salvador. The government's aircraft subjected the other day to barbaric bombing populated localities around volcano Guazapa. The planes dropped bombs stuffed with white phosphorus.

This terrible weapon -- a modernised version of napalm -- was used by the American aggressors in Vietnam, by the Israeli invaders in Beirut. Now it is used to kill Salvadorans. There are victims among civilians, including women, old people and children. There are forest fires in the area of the bombings.

The planes and the bombs bear the mark "made in USA".

It has also become known that U.S.-trained elite punitive battalions of the Salvadoran Armed Forces have launched intensive preparations for "search and destroy" operations with the use of chemical toxins.

Mr Shultz kept silent on this, however.

Such is the propaganda rhetoric and real deeds by official Washington with regard to the Salvadoran people. Such is their morals.

PRC-USSR TALKS REPORTEDLY TO RESUME 1 MARCH

OW210127 Tokyo KYODO in English 0110 GMT 21 Feb 83

[Text] Wuhan Feb 21 KYODO -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, has told Susumu Nikaido, secretary general of the Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party, that the second round of working level normalization talks between China and the Soviet Union would resume in Moscow from March 1, officials said.

Hu was quoted by the officials as expressing this view that the situation did not warrant particular optimism.

The first round of vice foreign ministers' talks was held in Beijing last October between Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Soviet counterpart Leonid Ilichev.

The second-round talks will be participated in by Chinese delegate Qian from Beijing and either Ilichev or Mikhail Kapitsa, newly-appointed Soviet vice foreign minister, officials said.

Discussions at the second-round talks are expected to center on the promotion of the personnel exchange program in the cultural, scientific and technology fields.

MOSCOW REAFFIRMS INTENTION TO IMPROVE PRC TIES

OW230409 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 20 Feb 83

[From program sponsored by Soviet-China Friendship Association -- talk by Soviet Sinologist Smirnov: "A Principled and Consistent Policy"]

[Text] People can see from the documents of the 24th, 25th and 26th congresses of the CPSU in 1971, 1976 and 1981 that the quest for normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations has been the core of the China policy mapped out by the CPSU and the Soviet state. During the 1860's, when relations between our two countries began to deteriorate, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government put forward many of measures aimed at preventing such a process in the hope that relations between our two countries could be brought back on the track of good-neighborliness. During the past decade, the USSR has put forward many proposals with the intention of improving Soviet-Chinese relations.

In 1971, for example, the USSR proposed that an agreement on nonuse of force be signed between our two countries. In 1973 our country proposed that a mutual nonagression pact be signed. In 1978 the USSR proposed that a joint communique on the principles governing Soviet-Chinese relations be published. In 1981 the USSR proposed that the Soviet [word indistinct] measures in the Far East be discussed between our two countries. The USSR has on more than one occasion proposed that bilateral exchanges be reinstated in all spheres. The USSR has also stated that the USSR is ready to come to terms, without any preliminary conditions, on measures acceptable to both sides to improve Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of mutual respect for each other's interests, noninterference in each other's affairs and mutual benefit, but not to the detriment of third countries. This refers to economic, scientific, cultural and political relations, as the two sides become ready for these or other concrete steps in any of these spheres.

The plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee held in November 1982 reiterated that the USSR consistently follows the consistent, principled policy toward China formulated by the 24th, 25th and 26th congresses of the CPSU. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said [at the plenary session] that the CPSU and the Soviet State sincerely wish for the development and improvement of relations with all socialist countries.

He added that mutual good will, respect for each other's legitimate interests and common concern for the interests of socialism and peace should also prompt correct solution where appropriate trust and mutual understanding are still lacking for various reasons. He said: this also refers to our great neighbor, the People's Republic of China. He added: The Soviet side pays great attention to every positive response to this from the Chinese side.

All this convincingly shows that the USSR has consistently strived to establish truly good-neighborly relations with the People's Republic of China. The USSR believes that normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations is in the interest of both the Soviet people and the Chinese people. We clearly remember that Soviet-Chinese amity and cooperation in the past were linked to the common ideal and goal of developing our society according to the principle of socialist transformation. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the USSR did its best and gave China much assistance. The cooperation between our two countries strengthened each socialist country and the socialist community as a whole. Our common actions on the international stage crushed the imperialists' conspiracies against peace and progress. Restoration of cooperation between our two countries will benefit both the Soviet and Chinese peoples and will effectively consolidate the foundation for peace and stability in Asia and the world.

LAO PAPER CONDEMNS PRC 'MILITARY PROVOCATIONS'

LD221240 Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Vientiane February 22 TASS -- The newspaper SIANG PASASON, organ of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, has condemned Chinese military provocations on the Lao-Chinese border.

It said, in particular, that a unit of the Chinese Armed Forces deployed on the Chinese side of the border fired upon Lao territory in the area of Loyang Namtha Province from various types of weapons late last January. This was not the first military provocation of this kind, the paper added.

Beijing radio recently launched a psychological campaign against the Lao People's Democratic Republic, using the issue of Chinese aid to the latter with the building of roads in its northern regions.

"We have always recognised the significance of the aid which the Chinese people gave us, SIANG PASASON said. "But we at the same time have not lost sight of Beijing's intention, using it, to establish its military presence in northern Laos. Instead of building roads exclusively in the interests of economic and social development, the Chinese side built them with military and strategic aims in mind to be able to carry out its policy of expansionism and hegemonism".

At the same time, the paper charged, Beijing ruling circles have launched a subversive campaign aimed at setting up insurgent groups among the local population in a bid to destablise the situation in the region.

Such are the facts which compelled the Lao Government, seeking to continue as before its policy for peace and security in the region, to ask the Chinese side to suspend building work on the roads and withdraw all its troops from Lao territory, the newspaper SIANG PASASON said in conclusion.

JAPANESE TRADE DELEGATION IN MOSCOW FOR TALKS

Arrival Statement

LD231006 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 22 TASS -- A Japanese trade and economic delegation led by Shigeo Nagano president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and chairman of the Japanese-Soviet Committee for Economic Cooperation, have arrived in Moscow today. They will hold talks with a Soviet trade and economic delegation on trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

The delegation were met at the airport by Vladimir Suchkov, deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, and other officials.

We sincerely rejoice over our new visit to the Soviet Union, Sigeo Nagano told journalists at the airport. We have arrived in your country to have consultations on questions of further extension of trade and economic cooperation between Japan and the USSR. Our delegation of more than 250 includes leaders and representatives of the Japanese business community. We are sincerely thankful for a cordial welcome extended to us in the USSR.

Trade, Relations Reviewed

LD230618 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 22 TASS -- TASS economic news analyst Vladimir Dushenkin writes:

A delegation led by Shigeo Nagano, president of Japan's Chamber of Commerce and Industry, arrives in Moscow today. The delegation is the most representative one in the entire history of Soviet-Japanese trade-and-economic relations. Serious negotiations lie ahead. They will help to determine prospects for economic cooperation between the two countries in the coming years.

In December 1982, it was 25 years since the conclusion of the trade treaty between the USSR and Japan. This important document established common principles of trade and navigation between the two countries on the basis of mutual most-favoured-nation treatment and served as the starting-point of the development of Soviet-Japanese economic contacts in the post-war period.

Goods turnover between the USSR and Japan invariably grew during the period and amounted, according to preliminary data, to more than 3,600 million roubles in 1982. Japan has become one of the USSR's major trading partners among the industrially developed capitalist countries.

It must be noted that until recently, notwithstanding the fluctuations of the economic and political situation in Japan, Soviet-Japanese goods turnover grew at a high rate, doubling every five years: It ran at 2,600 million roubles in 1961-1970, at 6,100 million roubles in 1971-1975, and at 12,100 million roubles in 1976-1980.

Such new forms of trade-and-economic contacts as economic cooperation on a compensation basis, coastal and cooperative trade have begun playing an increasing role in Soviet-Japanese business relations. Credit relations, which ensure the growth of Soviet purchases of complete plants, large-diameter pipes, and a number of other commodities in Japan, have received development.

The successive development of Soviet-Japanese trade in many respects has been promoted by the perfection and strengthening of the contractual-legal basis. Five-year trade agreements are regularly concluded between the two countries and a number of agreements of individual projects of economic cooperation in the development of the natural resources of Siberia and the Far East are being implemented.

Unfortunately, pressure is put on Japanese business circles lately with a view to making them abandon expansion of mutually beneficial trade-and-economic contacts with the USSR and to frustrating the realisation of the reached accords. Japanese business is known to have incurred telling losses as a result of the Japanese Governemnt's joining in the U.S. policy of discriminatory measures with regard to the Soviet Union. It is clear that such a policy is prospectless with respect to such country as the Soviet Union.

As a result, the rate of growth of Japanese-Soviet trade slowed down in the past three years, and Japan which traditionally ranked second in the USSR's trade with industrially developed capitalist countries rolled back to the fifth place.

The present visit to the USSR by the leaders of major Japanese companies is viewed in Moscow business circles as an indicator of their desire to revitalise trade-and-economic relations with the Soviet Union on a mutually beneficial basis and to take an active part in negotiations on new orders which are likely in view of the plans which are being worked out for a vigorous development of the Soviet economy in the next five-year plan period. Further growth of non-ferrous metallurgy, petrochemical, chemical, pulp-and-paper and other branches of industry in Siberia and in the Far East is planned, in particular.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, its leaders have repeatedly stated readiness to develop all-round Soviet-Japanese relations on a solid and friendly basis. To what extent this will be achieved depends on the Japanese side.

Meeting With Andropov Requested

OW221257 Tokyo KYODO in English 1246 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow Feb 22 KYODO -- Japanese Ambassador Masuo Takashima Tuesday asked Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev to help provide an opportunity for Shigeo Nagano, a leading Japanese businessman, to meet with party chief Yuriy Andropov and other Soviet leaders during Nagano's visit here.

Patolichev promised to make efforts to meet the Japanese request. Nagano left Tokyo for Moscow Tuesday morning (Japan time) at the head of a large delegation. Takashima made the request when he called on Patolichev Tuesday prior to Nagano's arrival here.

Patolichev, who has been undergoing medical treatment in hospital for a long time, will lead the Soviet delegation in talks with Naganon's group which begin here Wednesday.

The Japanese ambassador expressed his hope for the Soviets' understanding of Japanese sincerity and efforts in dispatching such a large-scale delegation for talks on the promotion of private-level economic cooperation. While promising his efforts on the request, Patolichev said Andropov seems tired due to his tight business schedule after his assumption of the top post last November succeeding the late President Leonid Brezhnev. It is still unknown whether Nagano can meet Prime Mihnister Nikolay Tikhonov who is scheduled to return to Moscow from Greece Thursday night.

U.S. VIETNAMESE 'SLAVE LABOR FABRICATIONS' HIT

LD211735 Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 21 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 21 TASS -- TASS commentator Yevgeniy Verlin writes:

"Incoming reports indicate that some Vietnamese now employed in the USSR have to work in arduous conditions, in some cases being coerced to against their will" -- this is, roughly, the intriguing wording with which the U.S. State Department opens up the special annex to its recently circulated fabrication alleging the existence of "forced labour in the USSR".

It took the State Department a whole five months to patch up a time-yellowed fable to try to sell it on the market of disinformation again. It will be recalled that a previous, 22 September last, paper of the State Department alleged the forced dispatch of "no less than a half million Vietnamese workers" to the USSR. The patched-up myth has it that between 1981 and 1985 "100 to 500 thousand Vietnamese" are to arrive to the USSR and East European socialist countries. Let there be no mistake that these astronomical figures are spun out of thin air: In the State Department they did not even take the trouble to calculate that the Soviet "Aeroflot" and the airlines of other socialist countries would in that case have to make thousands upon thousands of extra flights.

Same thin air was used to spin other facbrications, like for instance, the lunatic allegation of the presence of dissidents from re-education camps among the "forcibly sent" Vietnamese workers, or the one about a "significant number of those workers clearly employed at manual chores". It will also be recalled that in connection with that previous "canard" the Soviet and Vietnamese sides provided a corresponding explanation: young Vietnamese -- the most capable and worthy -- are sent ten thousand miles away in order to train them as high-skilled workers and technicians so necessary for Vietnam's economic development.

With not a single reliable fact to support their inventions, the "annex"'s authors had to cook up stories of "grim realities" of the life of young Vietnamese in the USSR -- their "complaining of hard work", problems of "adapting to the winter conditions", etc.

The liers from State take no trouble to support their allegation of "30 to 70 percent of Vietnamese workers' wages being deducted" to make up for "Hanoi's growing budget deficit" in its trade with the USSR and other socialist countries. Reliable facts refute these gross lies. It may, among other things, be recalled that in the past 35 years the USSR repeatedly wrote off Vietnam's indebtedness on previously opened credits. The facts also indicate that the socialist countries repeatedly provided the fraternal Vietnamese people with assistance in the form of grants. And the socialist countries' assistance in training skilled cadres for Vietnam is yet another manifestation of internationalist assistance.

Thus one can only feel sorry for the "annex" compilers: They have clearly failed to achieve the task expected of them -- to try to denegrate and slander Vietnam's cooperation with other socialist countries. Their new brain-child met the same fate that befell all the previous fabrications, be the customer the State Department, the CIA or the Pentagon.

GENERAL LEVCHENKO DISCUSSES VISITS TO SRV, PRK

OW210253 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 20 Feb 83

[Text] Recently, a delegation of the Soviet committee for Support to the Peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, headed by General Levchenko, vice chairman of the committee, visited Vietnam and Kampuchea.

We have asked Gen Levchenko to talk about his visits.

[Begin Levchenko recording in Russian fading into Vietnamese translation] Our delegation was warmly welcomed in the two fraternal Indochinese countries. While in Vietnam, we visited Hanoi, Haiphong, Lang Son, Ho Chi Minh City, and the enterprise of the Vung Tau joint oil and gas exploitation venture; we met with famous politicians and social activists, cadres of the Vietnam Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association, and representatives of the Vietnamese workers and peasants.

Our delegation had a talk with Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the VCP Central Committee. During the meeting, Comrade Vo Chi Cong stressed: The CPSU, the Soviet state and Soviet social organizations are playing a great role in consolidating peace and friendship among the nations. He highly valued the activities of the Soviet Committee for Support to the Peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. He especially stressed that the Vietnamese people approve and support the new initiatives announced at the Prague conference of the Warsaw Political Consultative Committee and consider them a considerable contribution to the great cause of our times, namely the defense and consolidation of peace. [end recording]

Gen Levchenko continued: Our delegation also participated in the fifth Soviet-Vietnamese youth friendship-solidarity meeting in Ho Chi Minh City. It was an unforgettable festive event for the young generation of our two countries. The meeting gloriously manifested the faithfulness of the young generation of the Soviet Union and Socialist Vietnam to the cause of socialism and communism; the readiness of the youths of our two countries to continue, under the leadership of Communist Party members of older generations, following the path charted by Lenin and Ho Chi Minh; to devote all their energies to the great undertaking of communist and socialist construction and to struggle tirelessly for peace on earth.

Our delegation also met with representatives of the Kampuchean people. Our delegation members could see for themselves that over the past 4 years, following the patriotic revolutionary forces' victory over the Pol Pot clique, the Kampuchean people have scored remarkable achievements in eliminating the serious consequences of the past, in restoring and developing the national economy and in developing their activities in all the fields of their social, political and cultural life.

Dozens of industrial enterprises and hundreds of assorted workshops were operating in Phnom Penh. The city's economy was being rehabilitated successfully. Its public health and education sectors were developing rapidly. People were seen in all towns, villages and enterprises.

During his talks with our delegation, Comrade Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, said: Cooperation with the Soviet Union, Vietnam and Laos and with all the other fraternal countries is an important factor for developing the PRK's national economy and all fields of its political and social life. The Soviet Union has provided Kampuchea with equipment for its Kompong Som harbor and for the Mekong harbor in Phnom Penh, equipment for the restoration of roads, railroads and hospitals; (?provided aid) for the activities of Kampuchean colleges, and ensured enough power for key industrial centers, agricultural production installations, and the fish processing industry.

[Begin Levchenko recording in Russian fading into Vietnamese translation] Finally, Gen Levchenko said: We think that the visits to the two fraternal Indochinese countries by the delegation of the Soviet Committee for Support of the Peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are very useful. The meetings with the workers of Socialist Vietnam and the PRK and with the cadres of the Vietnam and Kampuchea Committees for Afro-Asian Solidarity will further enhance the continuing cooperation between the people of our two countries [nhaan daan hai nwowcs chungs ta] in the struggle for peace and security in Southeast Asia.

We strongly believe that the coordinated activities among the fraternal Indochinese countries and the extensive cooperation among our countries will lead to new successes in the struggle for the establishment of peace on earth. [end recording]

'SEA EAGLE-83' ANZUS NAVAL EXERCISE NOTED

LD200320 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 19 Feb 83

[Text] Canberra February 19 TASS -- ANZUS naval exercises "Sea Eagle-83" has begun off Australia's shores. The exercises are to last till March 9. A representative of the Defence Ministry of Australia described the exercises as "among the biggest exercises ever held in the recent years in that part of the globe." Involved in the exercises are more than 20 Australian and three American ships, including the American nuclear submarine "Sea Dragon" and New Zealand's frigate. In a bid to justify Australia's participation in such military exercises, Australia's Defence Minister Ian Mccahon Sinclair in the recent time repeatedly declared about the country's sphere of "defensive interests"; which allegedly spreads to the nearby islands, Papua New Guinea, the ASEAN countries.

A number of sovereign insular states appeared in the southwestern part of the Pacific Ocean over the past 20 years. The peoples of those states are now fighting for genuine independence. Exactly therefore observers view the current ANZUS exercises as part of the policy of the Pentagon which seeks to shift on Australia some of the police functions in defending western imperial interests in that region.

MARSHAL KULIKOV VISITS WARSAW PACT STATES

Meets Hungary's Kadar

LD172040 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] Budapest, February 17 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, received Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty, currently on an official visit to Hungary, Thursday. The cordial, friendly meeting was attended by Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and Army General Lajos Czinege, defense minister.

Meets Romania's Ceausescu

LD190919 Moscow TASS in English 0736 GMT 19 Feb 83

[Text] Bucharest February 19 TASS -- General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu has received Commander-in-Chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, Marshal of the Soviet Union, V.G. Kulikov, who stayed here on a working visit.

TASKS OF USSR ARMED FORCES IN GDR OUTLINED

DW202124 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 20 Feb 83

[Text] Colonel General Aleksay Lizichev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Administration of the group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, said at a press meeting marking the forthcoming 65th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy that the ensuring of peaceful and creative work and the defense of socialist achievements against attacks by imperialist aggressors was a duty of honor and the responsible task of the Soviet Armed Forces. The indestructible alliance of the countries of the socialist community was a powerful and effective factor of peace and stability in international relations.

There was nothing more important for the members of the group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, in close brotherhood-in-arms with the NVA, to be a reliable shield at the interface of socialism and imperialism, Aleksey Lizichev said.

NEW SOVIET MISSILE SITE IN GDR REPORTED

DW211311 Bonn DIE WELT in German 19-20 Feb 83 p 1

[Ruediger Moniac report]

[Excerpt] Bonn -- Some 10 km south of Rostock as well as near Dumayr and Homs in Syria, positions for the Soviet antiaircraft missile SA-5 (NATO code word "Gammon") are under construction or already finished. The finished GDR site is politically explosive particularly because East Berlin together with the Soviet Union demand the establishment of a nuclear-free zone on the territory of both German states.

The SA-5 antiaircraft missiles have been deployed in the Soviet Union since 1965 for airspace protection. They are scheduled for defense against fast planes. NATO experts believe that the building of a firm position near Rostock should serve as a possibility to fight Western reconnaissance planes of the AWACS E 3-A type, to achieve air superiority in the western Baltic in case the straits to the North Sea should be opened in a war, and to threaten ground targets in north Germany with nuclear weapons.

SENTENCING OF SOLIDARITY RADIO ORGANIZERS CITED

LD192241 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Feb 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The PAP agency reports that the Warsaw Military District Court has been examining the case of a group of the organizers of the underground Solidarity radio station, headed by Romaszewski, an activist of the counterrevolutionary group the Committee for Social Self-Defence — KOR.

After the introduction of martial law in Poland, the group created an illegal radio station, spread false information about the country and provoked anti-state protests and disturbances. The court sentenced the culprits to various periods of imprisonment.

WARSAW MEETING MARKS FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY JUBILEE

PM181117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Soiree in Warsaw"]

[TExt] Warsaw, 17 Feb -- A ceremonial soiree devoted to the 25th anniversary of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society and the 20th anniversary of the House of Soviet Science and Culture in Warsaw was held in the Polish capital. Taking part were Polish party and state figures, representatives of the Warsaw public and activists of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society.

The speakers noted the great role of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society in strengthening and developing the bonds of fraternity and cooperation between the two peoples. They stressed that this fraternity was sealed by the blood of Russian and Polish revolutionaries fighting for social liberation and Soviet soldiers and Polish Army servicemen who drove out the Hitlerite aggressors from Soviet and Polish soil. The two peoples' ideological and political unity gained strength in peaceful cooperation and the development of the two countries socialist economy. The friendship has withstood the test of the recent difficult years, when the Soviet people gave and continue to give the Polish people moral and political support as well as economic assistance to overcome the crisis.

A notable role in the two peoples' rapprochement belongs to the Soviet House of Science and Culture in Warsaw.

K. Zygulski, Polish minister of culture and art, presented workers at the Soviet House of Science and Culture the insignia of honor "for services to Polish culture."

PRAVDA CITES POLISH PROTESTS AT FRG 'REVANCHISM'

PM181031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Public Protests"]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Feb -- The provocative statements by some leading figures in Bonn attest not only to their revanchist aspirations but also to the fact that in the FRG there exists a corresponding program for disrupting the dialogue and the agreements reached in the seventies, the Polish news agency PAP points out in a commentary.

The avalanche of protests and expressions of indignation has not yet abated over the revanchist attack by FRG Minister of Interior Zimmermann, PAP writes, but he intends to organize a new act of provocation against the socialist countries, primarily Poland.

According to reports in the Springer Press, the Bonn minister intends this time to find "documents" allegedly attesting to some "crimes against the Germans." These invented "crimes" are a hackneyed topic which has been exploited in the FRG for 25 years now in a number of books, articles and television movies.

The Polish public, PAP points out, received Zimmermann's revanchist statements with indignation. Meetings and gatherings are being held in the country protesting against attempts to revive the doctrines of the so-called "open" German question and the existence of the German reich within its 1937 borders -- doctrines dangerous to peace in Europe.

Members of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy in Szczecin have adopted a resolution drawing attention to the dangerous course steered by Bonn politicians threatening Poland and all European peoples.

We resolutely protest against the disputing of the Polish state border on the Oder and the Niesse by representatives of the FRG state authorities, the resolution says. We urge the FRG citizens and government to display political reason.

All those who hold dear peace and security in Europe cannot remain indifferent to the growth of revanchist trends in the FRG, a joint statement by the PZPR, democratic and united peasant party organizations in the city of Bytom points out. A letter from the inhabitants of Koszalin Voivodship says: Soviet Army and Polish Army servicemen brought freedom to our land. Our land is steeped in the blood of our fathers and friends. Our concern for the all-around consolidation of the fatherland will be our response to the West German revanchists' intrigues.

USSR ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO HUNGARY REPORTED

LD192202 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1730 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] Dear listeners, we will acquaint you with the greeting that the leading Soviet organizations have addressed to Comrades Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar:

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the signing of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty, send their cordial greetings and good wishes to you, dear comrades, and in your names to the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidium of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian Peoples' Republic, the Council of Ministers and the fraternal Hungarian people.

This historic act has played an important role in the formation of new brotherly relations between the USSR and Hungary: It has been an essential factor in the preservation of peace and the strengthening of European security. The years-long experience of Soviet-Hungarian relations proves the lasting significance of the principles of socialist internationalism, contained in the treaty, which are sealed in the new Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance signed in 1967.

The relations between our countries' peoples are built on solid foundations: They are united by the basic identity of interests and objectives in the building of socialism and communism. The USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic are cooperating fruitfully in every social sphere. Together with other fraternal states, they take an active part in the Warsaw Pact organization and in CEMA. Complete unity characterizes the views of the CPSU and the MSZMP on the most important present issues.

Our parties justifiably see in the unity of the socialist community and of all progressive and peace-loving forces, the main pledge for the universal improvement of the international situation and the chief guarantee for staving off the danger of war that emanates from the aggressive, imperialist circles.

The Soviet communists and the entire Soviet people will continue in the future to do everything possible in the interest of the consistent strengthening of the indissoluble friendship and many-faceted cooperation of the fraternal alliance, the two parties and the two peoples and states. We wish you, every communist and worker in fraternal Hungary, huge successes in the construction of a developed socialist society, in the creative work performed in the interest of the realization of the resolutions of the 12th congress of the MSZMP and for the good of socialism and peace.

Signed: the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR, Supreme Soviet and USSR Council of Ministers.

USSR-HUNGARY SOCIETY HOLDS JUBILEE MEETING

PM181115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "Society's Jubilee"]

[Text] The Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society's activity has a single task: to provide active assistance in implementing CPSU policy aimed at strengthening the fraternal friendship between the peoples of the USSR and Hungary. That was stressed at a ceremonial session of the society's Central Board held in Moscow on 16 February in honor of its 25th anniversary.

The keynote speaker, F.T. Yermash, chairman of the Central Board, noted that the society's primary organizations participate actively in deepening friendly contacts with Hungarian working people.

L. Duschek, deputy chairman of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society and head of the society's delegation, warmly congratulated those present on the jubilee.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY HOSTS USSR-CSSR TALKS

PM231007 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS Report Under the General Heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] Soviet-Czechoslovak consultations took place at the USSR Foreign Ministry 17-18 February on certain questions of mutual interest. Participating in them were V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, J. Rehorek, CSSR first deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION WITH SFRY -- A routine meeting of the mixed Soviet-Yugoslav working group for cooperation in the machinetool industry was held recently in Odessa. This was the 14th meeting of the group. It was attended by many managers of major Soviet and Yugoslav machine tool factories. The respective delegations were led by Mikhail Cheburakov on the Soviet side, and Lazar Bajcetic, secretary general of the Masinosavez business community, on the Yugoslav side. They were discussing the ways and means of making the manufacturing process more up to date by introducing electronics. One system discussed is called Lyumo, so called after the cities of Ljubljana, Moscow and Odessa. Lazar Bajcetic is interviewed on cooperation between Soviet and Yugoslav machine tool firms. The 15th meeting of the working group will be held in Dubrovnik. [Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslav 2000 GMT 19 Feb 83 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TIKHONOV'S VISIT TO GREECE

Papandreou's Dinner Remarks

LD220030 Moscow TASS In English 2323 GMT 21 Feb 83

[Text] Athens February 22 TASS -- Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece has described the official visit of Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to his country as a decisive step in strengthening and developing friendly relations and peaceful cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Greece. These relations, Andreas Papandreou said at a dinner, which he gave on Monday in honour of the head of the Soviet Government, are based on traditions of long standing. But they have not been developed to the degree and measure, which accord with the interests of our two peoples. I am confident that the efforts for the development of Greek-Soviet relations are entering a new and resultative phase and will yield the expected fruit.

Andreas Papandreou pointed out that the visit of the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers to Greece is above all a significant political event, whose scale goes far beyond the framework of bilateral relations. Speaking about the Balkans, the prime minister of Greece pointed out that the political-geographical area, which was once described as Europe's "soft underbelly", where the conflagration of the First World War broke out, is now an example of peaceful coexistence of peoples.

The weapons race, especially of nuclear weapons, has reached a dangerous point, said Andreas Papandreou. The eastern Mediterranean is one of the regions where this race is becoming most sizeable, and aggravates the sharp as they are local problems. [sentence as received] In actual fact, the problems of the Balkans peninsula, the Aegean Sea and of the whole eastern Mediterranean have never been, in essence, those of local significance. They have always overgrown into events of an international character. The vicious circle of these problems can be broken only by ultimately rejecting force or threat of force as a method of settling international disputes, by respecting international law and the U.N. Charter, by observing the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states and respect for their territorial integrity, by preserving the balance of forces, which is the sole basis for strengthening peace in that area. This is my government's policy.

The development of relations between Greece and the Soviet Union, the prime minister pointed out, will, undoubtedly, strengthen this policy, which is a policy of peace, friendly cooperation among all nations. The broad concurrence of views at our talks is a firm guarantee for development in that direction.

Our two countries unreservedly support the Final Helsinki Act, which is a prerequisite and a foundation of peaceful coexistence. Our positions on the disarmament problem are quite close. My government has always supported and continues supporting all efforts towards ending the nuclear arms race, in pursuit of the ultimate objective -- their scrapping. The proposal to create a nuclear free zone in the Balkans, which, as we hope, will result in eliminating the threat of a nuclear catastrophe here, gains increasing recognition.

Andreas Papandreou touched upon the problem of Cyprus. For ten years now, the prime minister said, a large part of that long-suffering island has been living under the conditions of military occupation. This outstanding problem is fraught with a threat of a new crisis unexpectedly breaking out. The prime minister expressed satisfaction with the substantial concurrence of the views of Greece and the USSR as regards ways for settling the Cyprus problem.

We, Andreas Papandreou said in conclusion, optimistically view the development of friendly relations and friendly cooperation between our two peoples, the strengthening of peace for the entire humankind's benefit.

Meets With Papandreou

LD221428 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Athens February 22 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, has met Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece, here today.

During their conversation, which has passed in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, the sides have discussed questions of the further development of Soviet-Greek relations and the extension of cooperation between the two countries in difference fields.

Discussing various outstanding international problems of mutual interest, including those related to Europe, the sides stressed their intention to contribute to the promotion of peace, security and detente. They spoke in favour of settling all contentious issues between states by peaceful means, through dialogue and talks.

Soviet-Greek talks have ended on the same day. Nikolay Tikhonov and Andreas Papandreou expressed satisfaction with their results and spoke in favour of continued high-level contracts between the USSR and Greece. They stressed that the talks they had would help further to extend traditional ties of friendship between the Soviet Union and Greece and to promote their cooperation in international affairs in the interests of the peoples of both countries and peace and security in Europe and all over the world.

As a result of the talks, the sides signed a long-term programme for the extension of economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Greece. The document was signed by Nikolay Tikhonov and Andreas Papandreou. An understanding was reached on signing agreements on international motor transportation, on cooperation in tourism, on cooperation in film-making and on building an alumina plant in Greece by joint efforts.

A communique was adopted on the results of the talks and will be published by the press.

Tikhonov Meets KKE General Secretary

LD221825 Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Athens February 22 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov had a meeting today with General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece [KKE] Harilaos Florakis.

An exchange of information on activities of the CPSU and the Communist Party of Greece was held at the meeting which passed in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, characteristic of the fraternal relations between both parties. Questions of many-sided Soviet-Greek cooperation and topical problems of the present-day international situation were also discussed.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD222115 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Athens February 22 TASS -- Economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Greece will be aimed at the best utilisation in the longer term and on the basis of mutual benefit of the natural and raw material resources, up-to-date technology, accomplishments of industry, agriculture and other branches of the economy in the interests of the either of the countries. The development of such cooperation is envisaged by the long-term program which was adopted as a result of the Soviet-Greek negotiations, which were held in the course of the official visit of Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov to Greece.

The program specifies the most expedient forms of economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation, primarily, participation of competent Soviet organisations and Greek organisations, enterprises and firms in designing, building new projects in industry, agriculture, transport and other branches of the economy, with due account for the plans and programs of economic and scientific-technical development of either of the countries.

Cooperation in the construction of projects includes preparation of feasibility reports, designing, delivery of equipment and materials, implementation of construction-and-assembly works and commissioning-and-testing works, the training of national cadres at projects of cooperation.

The program notes that there are possibilities of cooperation in such spheres as electric power engineering, electrical engineering, non-ferrous and ferrous metallurgy, oil refining, chemical industry, machine building, light industry, agriculture, transport, town building, tourism and environmental protection.

The two sides deem it expedient to consider possibilities of development of economic and industrial cooperation also on markets of their countries, specifically through mutual involvement of organisations of the sides into joint participation in designing, delivery of equipment and implementation of construction-assembly works in third countries on the principles of mutual benefit and equality.

It is also planned to develop integration of production in industry and agriculture. To deepen cooperation between the two countries, the program points out, of great significance will be development of integration of production in industry and agriculture and also joint production of industrial and agricultural products to meet the requirements of both the USSR and Greece. Such cooperation can be effected in the form of deliveries of raw materials, farm products, semimanufactured products and assembly parts.

The program, designed for 10 years, was signed in the capital of Greece today by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov and Prime Minister of Greece Andreas Papandreou.

Tikhonov Attends Receptions

LD230054 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Athens February 22 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov has met leaders of the Greek-Soviet Society today.

Famous poet Jannis Ritsos, honorary president of the society and winner of the international Lenin Peace Prize, the society's President S. Kanellopoulos and General Secretary G. Psalidopoulos described the society's large-scale activities to promote traditional friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of Greece and the USSR. Noting the growing interest of the Greek people in the life and history of the Soviet Union, Jannis Ritsos said that the society's activities were intended to familiarise the Greek people with the Soviet Union's achievements in the economy, science, technology, art, culture and other fields and to promote efforts for peace and cooperation among nations.

Nikolay Tikhonov thanked his hosts for their high appraisal of the role of the Soviet Union in promoting peace, security and detente. He noted the important contribution of the Greek-Soviet Society to the further extension of political, cultural and scientific contacts between Greece and the Soviet Union. Nikolay Tikhonov wished the leaders of the society and all the friends of the Soviet Union in Greece fresh success in the interests of the peoples of both countries and for the sake of world peace.

Yesterday a reception was given at the Soviet Embassy on the occasion of Nikolay Tikhonov's official visit to Greece. The reception was attended by Andreas Papandreou, members of the Greek Cabinet, statesmen and representatives of the public.

The reception passed in a friendly atmosphere.

On the same day Nikolay Tikhonov did the sights of Athens. He admired relics of ancient Greek art in Acropolis.

Tikhonov, Papandreou on Talks, Ties

LD230432 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Report by correspondent Yuriy Fokin]

[Text] An accord on signing a long-term agreement, a program for developing economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Greece, was reached as a result of the Soviet-Greek talks. The ceremony for signing this important document, marking a new stage in the development of Soviet-Greek relations, was held in the Maximos Palace. The text of the agreement, in two languages, was signed by the heads of the delegations Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Andreas Papandreou, the Greek prime minister, exchanged friendly handshakes. We asked the participants in the talks which have just ended to comment on their outcome.

[Begin recording] [Papandreou speaks in Greek followed by Russian translation] Personally I am sincerely glad to make the acquaintance, to meet the chairman of the Soviet Union's Council of Ministers. Today was our second meeting during his stay and I am convinced that it is opening a new page in relations between our two countries and our peoples.

[Question] Nikolay Aleksandrovich, perhaps you would say a few words?

[Answer] We studied in detail the economic problems which can be carried out [as heard] between our countries, with a view to significantly increasing Greece's role in our economic ties. That was one subject. On the other hand we studied the questions of the Mediterranean area. In general, I would say we made a very serious study of international problems which are connected with the maintenance of peace and security. We are satisfied with the talks and feel that they are very useful. They will serve the cause of peace, of development [as heard] between our two countries and of strengthening universal security. [end recording]

PRAVDA ON PROSPECTS FOR GREEK-SOVIET RELATIONS

PM221431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 83 First Edition p 4

[Report by PRAVDA special correspondents V. Menshikov and N. Miroshnik: "Favorable Prospects"]

[Text] Athens, 21 Feb -- N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, began an official visit here today.

This event has generated universal interest in Greece. Commentaries and reviews devoted to the state of Soviet-Greek relations and the prospects for their development in different spheres have literally filled the Greek press. Disregarding isolated attacks by the rightwing press, which can in no way renounce its primitive anti-Sovietism, the overwhelming majority of local observers is unanimous in the opinion that there exist opportunities for the strengthening of bilateral relations and that they must be utilized.

"Opening of a New State in Realtions Between Athens and Moscow," "Prerequisites for Equitable Cooperation," "Substantial Boost To the Development of Relations Between the USSR and Greece" -- these are just a few of the headlines of materials published by the major newspapers.

The Greek public has taken special notice of the fact that the visit is the first at such a high level in the entire history of relations between Greece and the Soviet Union. Recently, according to the newspapers, new opportunities have emerged for the development of closer and more fruitful relations between our countries, whose traditions are rooted in the distant past. The steady and stable expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation in the trade and economic spheres is accompanied by the rapprochement and even coincidence of the positions of both states on a number of current international problems, first and foremost being the problems of safeguarding and strengthening detente and peace, and that of disarmament. "The Soviet proposals on the reduction of nuclear arms, following in logical succession," writes the newspaper TO VIMA TIS KIRIAKIS, which is close to government circles, "have met with a positive response from the Greek side." Major significance, the newspaper continues, is attached to the statements by Prime Minister A. Papandreous in favor of turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

"The development of Greek-Soviet relations, for which great opportunities are offered by N.A. Tikhonov's visit, generate a spirit of optimism and hope," writes RIZOSPASTIS. "This is not only because there are large and as yet unexplored spheres for mutually advantageous and equitable cooperation, from technology and power engineering to the cultural sphere. It is also because the steadfast and firm peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union on the international arena as a whole, and in our region in particular, is an enormously significant factor in the Greek people's struggle for peace and independence."

The visit "will initiate a new era in Greek-Soviet relations," according to the popular Athens newspaper ELEVTHEROTIPIA. These words are not just a token of respect. No matter whom we talked to in the last few days -- be they officials, representatives of business circles or ordinary workers -- the conversation inevitably came around to the point that favorable prospects are opening up for the development of bilateral relations. The basis for this is provided by the accumulated positive experience of mutually advantageous cooperation and the deep-rooted feelings of sympathy and friendship nourished for one another by the Soviet and Greek people.

IZVESTIYA ON ISSUE OF U.S. BASES IN GREECE

PM211129 Moscow ISVESTIYA in Russian 4 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by G. Shakhunyan: "Lasting Peace for the Mediterranean"]

[Text] Greek-U.S. talks on "military economic cooperation" are continuing in Athens. As is known, the talks have been going on for some days, but the present phase of the talks will be taking place against the background of the new peace initiatives put forward by the Warsaw Pact states which basically represent a constructive and effective program for curbing the arms race and preventing a war.

It is no secret that the main topic at the talks is the future of the U.S. bases on Greek territory. Their appearance was linked to the 1953 U.S. announcement of a "crusade" against communism. The idea then was to create an extensive network of military bases in direct proximity to the borders of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Using political, economic and military levers, U.S. diplomacy has imposed on Greece around 200 different agreements whose basic purpose is to give Washington unlimited opportunities for totally free use of the Greek territory allocated for military bases.

At the moment there are around forty U.S. military facilities of various kinds and nuclear weapon stockpiles as well. They are in the care of over 5,000 U.S. servicemen. There is a large naval base on Crete, in Soudha Bay, with an anchorage for ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet. There is also a tracking and communications station on Crete. There are two other big military facilities not far from Athens.

Each base is a military complex with its own police, court, banks and stores for the U.S. servicemen and their families as well as special equipment and armaments. In fact, a "little America" closed to outsiders. Not one Greek citizen has set foot in some of the military facilities in 30 years. Even the Greek official authorities do not know what is happening behind the rows of barbed wire.

At the same time, information gets into the press from time to time about the U.S. military using these bases for the purpose of interfering in the internal affairs of Near East countries, Iran and Libya. The Greek democratic press acknowledges that these actions have constantly clouded Greek relations with the socialist countries and Arab states. After all, it is against them that the Pentagon and NATO's aggressive preparations are directed.

The vast majority of Greeks are justifiably alarmed by the direct threat posed by the U.S. bases. The world has heard all about cases of leakage of toxic substances at U.S. military facilities and air crashes resulting in deaths among the local populace.

The U.S. military presence also creates a number of moral and ethical problems. Much has been said about the U.S. bases being hotbeds of drug addiction, contraband, pornography and illegal dealing in weapons.

A mere list of this kind will not explain fully why anti-American feelings have been growing in recent years in Greece. A recent poll showed that 70 percent of Greeks do not trust the United States.

Former rightwing Greek governments, following Washington's lead, have turned a blind eye to the fact that the Americans' military presence is a serious infringement of the country's sovereignty and turns its territory into a potential theater of hostilities and the population into hostages of aggressive U.S. policy.

However, the country's democratic and progressive forces have never accepted the situation. When leftwing forces won a convincing victory in the 1981 general election the question of the undesirablity of the U.S. military presence was raised with the utmost determination. From the outset the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok) government headed by Prime Minister A. Papandreou declared that the removal of all foreign facilities and nuclear weapon stockpiles from Greek soil was the main line of its foreign policy course. The prime minister repeatedly said that the old agreements with the United States 'are colonialist in nature and have never served the country's security interests."

Last year the Pasok government proposed talks with the United States and elaborated a procedure and schedule for the stage-by-stage liquidation of U.S. bases.

The two rounds of talks held in the Greek capital showed that Washington is striving by hook or by crook to retain its naval and air bases as a kind of "strategic bridge" for military operations in other parts of the world and, at the same time, to "explain" to the Greeks that these military facilities serve the "common security interests" of both states. To all appearances, the U.S. side is disinclined to meet the demands of A. Papandreou's government that the bases be placed under national control and that any possibility of their being used against countries friendly to Greece be ruled out.

In this connection the United States and NATO leaders have increased the pressure on the Greek Government, resorting to the tried and tested method of the stick and carrot policy. Indeed, it is well known that the Greek Armed Forces are equipped mainly with U.S. weapons and military equipment and therefore depend to a considerable extent on supplies of spare parts and other gear. Some NATO allies have made sure to express their dissatisfaction with Greece's independent policy.

The Greek Government, however, has made it clear that it does not intend to yield to pressure from across the ocean. It was stated in Athens that, if the United States fails to meet Greece's demands during the talks, it will take resolute steps.

The Greek press has acknowledged that the struggle for genuine security was given new impetus by the Soviet Union's peace initiatives aimed, in particular, at extending confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans and at generating new efforts on an international scale to bring about the liquidation of foreign military bases and the withdrawal of forces from foreign territories, the withdrawal of ships carrying nuclear weapons from the Mediterranean and the nondeployment of nuclear weapons on the territories of nonnuclear Mediterranean states. How seriously Greece views these questions is evidenced by statement by the country's Prime Minister A. Papandreou, who rated highly the Warsaw Pact states' Political Declaration, noting that it "submits for the consideration of the NATO countries a bold proposal -- to outline a common course in order to halt the escalation of the arms race and the exacerbation of relations between the two groupings of countries."

The position adopted by the Greek Government meets with broad support among the country's democratic and progressive forces. There have been demonstrations all over the country demanding that Greece be freed from U.S. tutelage and calling for lasting peace in the Mediterranean.

REPORTS, COMMENTS ASSESS CHEYSSON'S VISIT

IZVESTIYA Analysis

LD221614 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 22 Feb 83

["IZVESTIYA on the Results of Soviet-French Talks" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 22 TASS -- "One can say without exaggeration that the talks in Moscow that have demonstrated the desire of both sides to move along the road of improving bilateral relations will give an additional impetus to diverse and fruitful ties between the Soviet Union and France in the field of economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation," the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today, commenting on the recent official visit of Minister of External Relations of France Claude Cheysson to the Soviet Union.

This is important in itself, IZVESTIYA notes, if one takes into account that in the present-day world forces are at work which strive with the help of blackmail, pressure, and the policy of trade restrictions and embargoes to undermine traditional mutually beneficial contacts between countries -- contacts which underlie international co-operation in the name of international security.

But it would be insufficient to review the recent Soviet-French talks only from the point of view of bilateral relations. Another important thing is what the Soviet Union and France can do to improve the international situation.

Concerted actions of both countries for the good of detente and peace, primarily in Europe, brought their positive results in the past. As before, the Soviet Union attaches great significance to a political dialogue with France, IZVESTIYA writes. Claude Cheysson's visit to the Soviet Union has convincingly shown that France favors the continuation and deepening of that dialogue. Hence, the conclusion" Western Europe is increasingly coming to realise that to ensure a peaceful future of the people the states with different social systems should pool their efforts.

To evaluate relations between states it is essential to know the point of departure, the initial position. And in this case it was that the Soviet-French dialogue can play a growing role in preventing war, inproving the international situation and enhancing trust and security in Europe. The visit of the minister of external relations of France to the Soviet Union has shown the existence of precisely such a principled approach to the future of our relations, and this is the main result of the Soviet-French talks, the paper stresses.

French Media Cited

LD230457 Moscow in French to Europe 1830 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] The French printed and electronic media today continued to examine the results of the recent visit paid to Moscow by French Minister for External Relations Claude Cheysson, pointing out that these conversations with Soviet leaders were concerned with both questions of international affairs and also the problems involved in developing relations between the USSR and France. Observers indicate that scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries is continuing with the scheduled dynamism and that the French side sees favorable prospects for expanding Franco-Soviet economic and commercial links.

Regarding the political aspect of Cheysson's talks with Andrey Gromyko in Moscow, the L'HUMANITE correspondent in Moscow writes that results make it possible to count upon a considerable improvement in the future of the political climate between the USSR and France.

Particular attention is paid to the fact that the French foreign minister was received by Yuriy Andropov. Giving his impressions of this meeting, Cheysson told French journalists in his aircraft that it was devoted primarily to the problem of the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe.

Stressing the exceptionally concrete and constructive nature of this conversation, the French minister acknowledged that to a great extent it was focused on the role and place of the French nuclear force in maintaining nuclear parity on the continent. Stressing the divergence between Moscow and Paris on this question, Cheysson told French journalists that the two parties expressed their conviction of the necessity of pursuing joint efforts in order to consolidate peace on the European continent in the interest of both countries.

Andreyev on Cheysson Trip, Ties

LD230538 Moscow in French to Europe 1830 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] French Minister for External Relations Claude Cheysson has just paid an official visit to the Soviet Union. As the guest of the Soviet Government, he was received by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He had detailed meetings with Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs. Both sides felt that the negotiations between the Soviet leaders and the French minister took place in a beneficial working atmosphere. Their results are useful for the USSR and France.

Great attention was paid during the Soviet-French meetings to the key question of the atmosphere in Europe and the world, writes our observer Vitaliy Andreyev. The worsening of this atmosphere and the increase in the danger of war cannot leave the peoples, statesmen and public personalities indifferent. The Soviet and French peoples do not remain impassive at the turn taken by events. They will always stick to the road of detente, peace and cooperation and not the road of the arms race and the worsening of conflicts which leads to a nuclear catastrophe.

The Soviet leaders have confirmed the attachment of the USSR to the consolidation of peace and detente, to the cause of slowing down the arms race. They have underlined their immutable determination to promote good relations with France. For his part, Claude Cheysson noted that for France, just as for the Soviet Union, there is no more important task than that of safeguarding peace. This is an important common denominator in Soviet-French cooperation.

It is clear that the atmosphere in Europe is decisive for the cause of peace. In this respect, 1983 will be a crucial year for the destinies of our continent. The United States and NATO have turned themselves toward the deployment of Euromissiles in Western Europe, this first strike weapon aimed at the USSR.

In this connection, the Soviet Union proposes a simple and honest understanding. It does not wish to have one more missile, one more aircraft than those available to NATO, also adding the French nuclear forces which represent a large military potential. There is no concealment in France about the target of this potential.

At the same time, France, as a member of the Atlantic alliance, could contribute to the success of the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States. For this, it is important that it view the problem of the balance of power in Europe in an objective fashion, and not be prejudiced.

Let us take another peace proposal of the Soviet Union and its allies, that is to say an agreement on the nonuse to military force between the Warsaw Pact and Atlantic alliance member states. Up to now the countries belonging to this alliance, including France, have failed to reply to this initiative, the implementation of which would not hurt anyone. On the contrary, it would benefit the cause of peace and security in Europe.

The Soviet Union and France, as was stated during the Moscow negotiations, are interested in the success of the Madrid meeting. Their mutual understanding aimed at the coordination of their efforts at this forum was to a great extent decisive in summoning a conference on measures of confidence, security and disarmament in Europe. At this moment, this is the touchstone of the policy of detente. In the past, more than once, Moscow and Paris have given boosts to detente and cooperation between states with differing social regimes.

As regards the Soviet Union, it is ready to cooperate in these questions with France. We pay great interest to this as in other regions of the world. Moscow and Paris are opposed to the use of force and are in favor of a negotiated settlement of conflicts and an equitable peace in the Middle East and other hot spots in our world. Cooperation in the field of a settlement in the Middle East could contribute to lessening tension there.

Both sides expressed the desire to always improve the bilateral relations between the USSR and France. Much has already been accomplished in this respect. A reciprocally profitable commercial, economic and scientific-technical cooperation is successfully developing. A new program of expanding cooperation in the field of science and technology for 1983-93 was signed in Moscow during Claude Cheysson's visit. It will contribute to promoting bilateral exchanges which should not meet any hindrances.

You must admit that the restrictions decided by France within the framework of the COMON [NATO coordinating committee], the committee supervising the export of strategic goods, hardly facilitate a commercial boom.

The Soviet and French statesmen have highlighted the possibilities that offer themselves in the field of cultural cooperation, education, in the sphere of Russian and French language studies and in tourist exchanges. It is important that these possibilities be implemented.

Of course, the positions of the Soviet Union and France do not always coincide. They do not always have the same view of this or that problem. This is natural because the Soviet Union and France are countries with differing political and social regimes belonging to different alliances.

The main outcome of the Soviet-French negotiations consists, apparently, of the fact that there has emerged a reciprocal desire to continue political contacts between our two countries at different levels.

The Soviet Union has always been persuaded of the utility of dialogue, contacts, the utility of negotiations and relations on a vast scale between states. This is the only reasonable alternative in our nuclear epoch.

The negotiations held in Moscow confirm that good possibilities exist for a fruitful and reciprocally profitable cooperation between the Soviet Union and France and they must be put to work.

The Soviet Union and its leaders have always underlined their interest in maintaining and developing warm relations with France, relations which from the Soviet viewpoint meet the fundamental interests of the peoples of our two countries. Should the same apply to France and its leaders, the future of Soviet-French relations can be considered with optimism and certainty, writes the Moscow radio observer Vitaliy Andreyev in conclusion.

YU.L. BREZHNEV RECEIVES SWEDISH TRADE MINISTER

PM211555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Cooperation"]

[Text] The 11th session of the Soviet-Swedish Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow 16-18 February.

At the session, which passed in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, the desire was expressed to strengthen and extend mutually advantageous cooperation in the agro-industrial complex, the power industry and other sectors.

The Soviet delegation was headed by Yu.L. Brezhnev, first deputy minister of foreign trade, and the Swedish delegation by T. Peterson, minister of industry.

I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received T. Peterson on 18 February and had a talk with him.

SOVIET-BRITISH CONSULTATIONS HELD 17-18 FEB

LD220629 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 21 Feb 83

[Text] London February 21 TASS -- In line with the 1975 Soviet-British protocol on consultations regular consultations were conducted here on February 17-18 between Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR N. Ryzhov and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain Douglas Richard Hurd, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Malcolm Leslie Rifkind, Permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Antony Arthur Acland and Deputy Permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Julian Leonard Bullard.

A business-like exchange of views was held on questions of bilateral Soviet-British relations and topical international problems.

RSFSR PAPER SCORES FRG MINISTER'S REVANCHISM

PM181645 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Feb 83 First Edition p 5

[Commentary by TASS political observer V. Serov: "Dangerous Trends"]

[Text] On the day when mass antiwar and antifascist demonstrations were taking place in many FRG cities, with people warning against a repetition of the tragic experience of the past and against a revival of militarism and revanchism in the country, representatives of West German revanchist organizations were meeting in Munich to demand another redrawing of the political map of Europe. They applauded FRG Interior Minister F. Zimmermann who, on behalf of official Bonn, supported their claims to territory in Poland and other socialist states. "The new federal government," he assured the leaders of the revanchist associations, "will not agree to limit the German areas on the other side of the Oder and Neisse." He said that as far as the FRG Government is concerned "the German reich continues to exist within the 1937 borders."

So brazen a statement by a Bonn minister, of a blatantly provocative nature, inevitably caused a storm of indignation, primarily in neighboring socialist countries. The Polish Internal Affairs Ministry resolutely protested against the statement which calls into question current territorial and political realities in Europe. These realities, which are the result of the war unleashed and lost by fascist Germany and of postwar development, are confirmed in treaties concluded by the FRG and Poland, the USSR, the GDR and the CSSR and also in the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

With absolute justification the Polish side declared that the position adopted by the Bonn minister contradicts the treaty between Poland and the FRG, signed in 1970, in which the FRG confirmed the inviolability of the Polish border on the Oder and Neisse and pledged not to make territorial claims either now or in the future. Calling Zimmermann's statement "outrageous," the paper TRYBUNA LUDU stressed that this revisionist declaration by the Bonn minister should be seen as an official political course aimed at undermining the treaties concluded by the FRG with the socialist countries.

How does one explain the rapid dismissal of these peace-loving declarations and the switch to the rhetoric of the cold war period?

One must not forget, of course, that the right-wing conservative parties, the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and Christian Social Union (CSU), which came to power after an interval of 13 years, have always had extremely close links with revanchist organizations and have always given them political and financial support. Remember that in the laender whose goverment are headed by representatives of these parties it has been prescribed throughout the postwar period that maps should show "the borders of the German Reich as of 31 December 1937," designate the border between the FRG and the GDR as a "special kind of border" and use the old German names of cities situated in socialist states.

But it is not just a question of the continuity of the Christian Democrats' policy. The CDU/CSU leaders' support for revanchist organizations advocating a revision of the results of World War II cannot be viewed in isolation from the overall political course of the current FRG Government which is increasingly falling in line with Washington's militarist course aimed at turning West Germany into a U.S. nuclear missile forward bridgehead at the socialist countries' borders.

FOREIGN POLICY ASPECTS OF SPD PLATFORM VIEWED

DW181316 Moscow in German to Germany 1700 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Anatoliy Pavlov commentary: "The Foreign Policy Concept of the SPD Election Platform"]

[Text] The election campaign in the FRG has entered its final stage. Typical of this stage of the election campaign is the considerably grown interest of the voters on foreign policy problems, in particular, problems of war and peace. This clearly shows the general understanding of the truism that the fate of Europe and the whole planet depends on it. All established political parties in the FRG must take thus fact into account.

The SPD election platform proves this best of all. The document expressly stresses that special attention is given to the continuation of active peace policy, which is tantamount to security and detente, as well as the continuation of East-West negotiations aimed at achieving a security partnership. In its election platform the SPD does not confine itself to pointing to the importance of the new peace initiatives by the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states but says also that the chance offered must be used to reduce the medium-range nuclear weapons systems in Europe and conclude an agreement between NATO and the Warsaw Pact on the mutual renunciation of the use of force and the preservation of peaceful relations.

The SPD leadership stresses that all nuclear weapons deployed in Europe and aimed at objects in Europe, including also the French and British medium-range missiles, must be considered in the disarmament talks. The SPD holds the view that it is the goal of the Geneva Soviet-U.S. negotiations to make the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles superfluous. This stance, the SPD leadership states, is in sharp contrast to the position of the CDU/CSU leadership which wants its voters to give it a mandate for the deployment of the U.S. missiles.

The SPD election platform mirrors deep concerns about the aggravation of the international situation and the stepped-up arms race.

In this connection the Social Democrats propose a number of concrete disarmament steps, demanding, among other things, the discontinuation of nuclear weapons tests as well as a ban on the production and stockpiling of bacteriological, chemical and neutron weapons on the territory of the FRG.

In addition, the leading SPD politicians demand the convocation of an all-European disarmament conference and support the conclusion of an agreement in the Vienna negotiations, independent on the discussion on data. According to Egon Bahr, these Social Democratic demands in many points correspond to the new initiatives of the socialist countries formulated in the Prague Political Declaration in January this year.

People in Bonn also note that the SPD election platform in particular stresses the necessity of orienting foreign policy more at the FRG's national interests. Even though the FRG is a NATO member, the SPD election platform says, we state very clearly where we pursue our own interests. We will not tolerate that others make military decisions on our behalf. The FRG must resolutely defend its own interests.

The SPD election platform also states that the coalition of the rightist forces does not serve the German or the American interests. However, it tries to create the impression that the U.S. Government, in agreement with the Federal Republic, in the Geneva negotiations can stand by the starting position it had in the fall 1981, meaning the zero option. It is typical for the CDU/CSU and the right press in the FRG to sharply attack above all those formulations in the SPD election platform which deal with this party's stance on the peace proposals of the socialist states. In their attacks on the SPD, the CDU/CSU politicians use any means, including charges that the Social Democrats pursue a neutralist course and are at an equal distance from the United States and the USSR as well as personal abuses of individual SPD leaders. One wants to suggest to the FRG citizens that after an SPD election victory the FRG could turn into a dangerous, destabilizing factor.

The foreign-political formulation of the SPD election program are indeed not fully without contradiction and not quite consistent. They see, for example, the reasons of the current international tensions in the actions of both superpowers, or they expect the Soviet Union at the Geneva negotiations with the United States to make, completely unfounded, some sort of concessions.

The inconsistency of the SPD leadership is also demonstrated by its listlessness or its inability to answer clearly and plainly the main question, namely what position will the SPD take with regard to the deployment of new American missiles in Europe if Washington torpedoed the Geneva negotiations.

In this connection you can't ignore it that the SPD election program reflects the FRG populace's growing insecurity with regard to the future which is dictated -- as the program says -- by striving not to premit FRG territory to become a hotbed of war. As a whole the SPD election program confirms the following important conclusion of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Declaration in Prague: In the west and the east, in the north and in the south, political parties, organizations and movements of different ideological directions voice opposition to the arms race and the fanning of military conflicts.

REAGAN 'TO GUARANTEE' ISRAEL'S NORTHERN BORDER

LD230044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 22 Feb 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov]

[Text] The United States is ready to take all necessary measures to guarantee the security of Israel's northern border after the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the territory of Lebanon. This is one of the theses from today's speech by U.S. President Reagan to members of the so-called American Legion, a reactionary nongovernmental organization possessing great influence in the United States.

We have not yet received the full text of the speech, only excerpts transmitted by AFP from Washington. It calls on Arab countries to acknowledge the reality that peace and justice in the Middle East can only be achieved by means of direct talks with Israel, that is, by the road of separate deals of the Camp David type. [Word indistinct] to acknowledge reality, says Reagan, but (?so far) the Camp David road has not brought peace to the Middle East. Just the opposite. It is generally admitted that, to a considerable degree, the separate deal untied the hands of the Israeli aggressor and eased his invasion of Lebanon. The American President says that he will guarantee the security of the Israeli border, but I think that more appropriate, and indeed more urgent, would be the question of the security of the southern border of Lebanon, to exclude the possibility of a repeat of the Lebanese tragedy. But Washington prefers to keep silent about that.

CHRISTIAN WITHDRAWAL FROM BEIRUT ANALYZED

LD182333 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 18 Feb 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Aleksandr Kaverznev]

[Text] During the past few days events have been taking place in Lebanon, the political consequences of which are as yet not completely clear. This week Lebanese Government forces, without any incidents and without a single shot being fired, established control over East Beirut, where right wing Christian armed formations have in effect been in complete control since the 1975-76 civil war. In last year's dramatic events these formations adopted a pro-Israeli stance. These right wing Christian formations -- about 5,000 men -- have now withdrawn without a murmur and have resited their heavy armaments in the mountainous area northeast of Beirut. A cable from Lebanon today reports that the present situation is being maintained.

It is assumed that this is the result of some sort of understanding involving Habib, the U.S. president's special representative. What was the aim of this? First, it is possible that the right wing Christian detachments have been given a different task to perform. After all they have been redeployed in the direction of the Syrian border. Second, the illusion is being created that with U.S. help, the Lebanese Government is acquiring full sovereignty over greater Beirut, although the Israelis and the Americans are in control around the city. Third, in the eyes of the public this is somewhat overshadowing what is happening in southern Lebanon, where the 25,000-strong Israeli forces are entrenching themselves more and more firmly and where Israel's loyal ally, the Lebanese separatist Haddad, is committing his excesses. Indeed, it is quite probable finally that all three goals are being pursued at one and the same time.

The main events are now unfolding in the south. We have reported that Haddad introduced his detachments into the port city of Sidon and moved his headquarters there.

Here are a few further points: Tanks, armored personnel carriers, and half-track vehicles for the renegade forces have been received from Israel and transported to Sidon by giant Israeli trucks. Haddad has made a Palestinian hospital, which he seized in Sidon, into his main barracks. After entering Lebanon's third largest city Haddad held a 1-hour military parade, in which his soldiers wore uniforms and carried arms of Israeli origin. Against this background his speech about the state of free Lebanon which he has created in the south, sounds extremely shameless. For all that, he has indeed seized almost one-fourth of the country's territory.

The Americans know full well the worth of this state. Fearing something akin to a fresh Sabra or Shatila, Washington has warned Israel, precisely Israel, that the latter bears full responsiblity for order because the occupation authority in southern Lebanon belongs to it. If I am not mistaken, this is thus the first time that Washington has unwittingly recognized the Israelis as the occupiers.

U.S. MILITARY PLANS FOR LEBANON DISCLOSED

LD200333 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 19 Feb 83

[Text] Beirut February 19 TASS -- The silhouettes of the ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet stand out in relief against the sky on the perimeter of the Beirut harbor. Helicopters hover over the capital of Lebanon, make practice and reconnaissance flights over the city suburbs. Landing barges fly the waters of the harbor between the U.S. ships and the waterfront, carrying Marines, combat equipment and supplies.

The number of U.S. servicemen stationed in Beirut under the signboard of the multinational forces has already reached 1,200. And lately Washington has ever more often been expressing its "readiness" to increase the number of its officers and men in Lebanon to 4,000-5,000.

The U.S. military command intends to use the territory of Lebanon as a base for land and sea operations of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force against sovereign states of the Middle East. There appeared reports that some of the U.S. naval ships stationed off the Lebanese coast can be used in an armed provocation planned to be staged off the coast of Libya.

Washington is formulating the terms for turning Lebanon into a foothold for surveillance operations against neighboring Arab countries, Syria in the first place. For this purpose as its talks with Lebanon Israel arrogantly demands the establishment of radar early warning stations on the Lebanese territory. It is indicative that U.S. envoys at the talks openly voice U.S. consent to the establishment of such stations and even insist that the United States take part in manning them.

The progressive public of Lebanon expresses serious concern over the presence of U.S. troops in the country.

The assurance of the U.S. Administration to the effect that the American contingent will promote "stability" in Lebanon remain mere rhetoric. In effect the U.S. military presence in Lebanon in an instrument of blackmail and brute pressure with the help of which Washington hopes to thrust on the Lebanese authorities the terms of a separate peace agreement in line with its own interests and those of its strategic ally -- Israel. Political circles of Lebanon regard the attempts to establish a foothold in the territory of a sovereign Arab state as a component part of Washington's global strategy aimed at establishing U.S. domination in the Middle East and other regions of the world.

Michael Abu-dau'de, a prominent Lebanese political observer has been writing in the Lebanese press of late that such a demonstration of force conforms the U.S. desire to establish control over the Arab oil, to work up tensions in the region. This demonstration of force, he notes, is aimed at undermining indepedence of the countries of the Middle East and lashing out at the national liberation movements of Asia and Africa.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EXAMINES ISRAELI POLICIES

PM221321 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Feb 83 First Edition p 3

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA international observer V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Review": "The Near East: Again on the Brink of War"]

[Text] Israeli Prime Minister Begin had to sacrifice his defense minister after all. The world public's indignation at the actions of Sharon -- that "butcher," as he has been nicknamed, who sanctioned the mass killings in the Palestinian refugee camps at Sabra and Shatila in West Beirut -- was too great. In Israel itself they even had to set up a special commission to investigate the circumstances of that bloody carnage. Incidentally, the commission confirmed that the responsibility for organizing the monstrous crime as a result of which some 4,000 people -- women, children and old men -- were savagely killed rests with the Israeli leadership, and first and foremost Prime Minister Begin, Defense Minister Sharon and Foreign Minister Shamir.

But Begin could not remove himself from the political scene, so he dismissed Sharon. But only from his post as defense minister, it transpired. He remains in the government as minister without portfolio.

And who took his place at the head of Israel's military department? The choice fell on M. Arens, Israeli ambassador to the United States. The Knesset (parliament) immediately approved this appointment. The deputies are well acquainted with Arens, who once headed the foreign affairs and defense commission. In the past he proved himself a zealous adherent on Begin's extremist course, for which he earned a reputation as a hawk.

So people in Tel Aviv knew who they were appointing. And it was confirmed by Aren's first interview, which he gave to the NBC television in Washington. "I am categorically opposed to the immediate withdrawal of our troops from Lebanon," the newly-appointed defense minister stated, to begin with. And Arens went to to make it clear that Sharon's resignation and his own appointment would not mean a change in Tel Aviv's policy either with regard to the Palestinian problem or on the question of the occupation of Lebanon.

In practice this means nothing less than continuing to turn Lebanon into a springboard for the next Israeli aggression. Against whom this time? Let us quote the Syria TIMES: "People in Washington and Tel Aviv," it writes, "make no secret of the intention of hitting Syria in order to put an end to all hopes for the restoration of the Arabs' flouted rights and the return of the lands usurped by force. Syria's position at present is one of the main obstacles to the American-Israeli plans to establish hegemony in the Near East."

Obviously that is what the Israeli rulers think. Having long since elevated international terrorism to the rank of state policy, they have had no particular difficulty in finding a pretext for organizing and preparing an attack. Israel's security, Tel Aviv asserts, is, you see, threatened by the measures adopted by Syria to strengthen its air defenses. This is an entirely imaginary pretext, for what danger can the Syrian leadership's defensive measures represent? But the Zionist ruling clique is not unaccustomed to shameless fabrications.

Meanwhile, extremely alarming reports are coming in one after another from Lebanon's Al-Biqa' Valley, where a Syrian contingent of the pan-Arab peacekeeping forces in Lebanon is deployed. The Israelis are whipping up tension there. A large-scale buildup of Israeli troops is taking place and intensive military construction is under way. Armed provocations are being carried out systematically against Syrian troops. In recent days the occupiers have held several military exercises involving combat fire in the eastern sector of the valley. The direct threats to Damascus from Tel Aviv are accompanied by bomb and missile explosions. This is the Israeli Air Force rehearsing attacks on mockups of Syria's most important defense and industrial sites which have been erected in a firing range in the Negev Desert.

And it should not be forgotten that it is only 45 km to Damascus from the part of the Al-Biqa' Valley where Israeli troops have already dug in. The Syrian Golan Heights, seized by Israel in 1967, are located even closer to the Syrian capital. The Israeli units and formations deployed there are also in readiness. Metaphorically speaking, Tel Aviv has its finger on the trigger of weapons aimed at Damascus, and shots could ring out at any moment. Shots which will plunge the Near East into the abyss of the next war -- the sixth.

In preparation for a new act of aggression Tel Aviv is doing everything to prevent the settlement of the Lebanese question. Round after round of the Lebanese-Israeli talks being held under U.S. auspices ends without result. In the course of these talks Beirut rightly poses the question, first and foremost, of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, while Tel Aviv seeks a capitulatory agreement of the Camp David type, in effect, the detachment of a zone of southern Lebanon where it wants to retain its military posts. By insisting on these demands and using the talks as a smokescreen Israel is aiming to drag out the occupation of Lebanon ad infinitum and to turn a substantial part of that country into its own military-strategic bridgehead.

This course on Israel's part finds support in the United States. For confirmation, let us cite a report in THE WASHINGTON POST. It says that 50 influential American congressmen recently heard behind closed doors an "Israeli Government expert on Lebanon." He explained to them why Israel will have to keep its troops in Lebanon for perhaps another "5-10 years." The newspaper does not report whether or not he was able to convince his audience. But he did not meet with condemnation. In any event, Washington has decided to give Israel aid at the current year's level in the next fiscal year too. What is that level? Astronomical -- $2.5 billion.

Incidentally, it is apposite to recall that it took some 15 years for the Israeli troops to leave the Egyptian Sinai Peninsula, which they had occupied, and also that the Israeli occupation of Sinai was virtually replaced by an American occupation. Is not the same thing happening in Lebanon now?

"In no event will our troops remain in Lebanon longer than 30 days," U.S. President R. Reagan stated last August. And nearly 6 months later, at the beginning of this February, answering a question as to how much longer American Marines would remain in that Arab country, he said: "I cannot set any dates here."

Moreover, the numerical strength of the American military contingent in Lebanon was doubled last December. And recently, in a meeting with television reporters, Reagan frankly admitted that he advocates a "further increase" in those forces. At the same time White House special envoy P. Habib, who has once again started scurrying about the Near East, proposed in a talk with the Lebanese leaders that the numbers of the multinational forces in Lebanon be increased to 20,000 servicemen. There can be no doubt that in proposing such a buildup in the multinational forces Washington is planning to execute it mainly by means of increasing the American contingent.

Thus we can see that Israel and the United States have common goals. However, this cannot be a great surprise to anyone. When Washington states through its ambassador to Israel that the United States has no wish to deprive Tel Aviv of the fruits of its military victory in Lebanon, this also means that Washington itself wants to profit from what has been achieved. American troops have already become established in Sinai thanks to Israel. Now they are in Lebanon with Israel's help. Pointing out this connection, Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, stated: "It is the United States, by supporting every act of aggression by Israel against the Arab peoples, that has turned the Near East into the arena for five wars. Its aim is to use Israel's war machine to drag the entire Arab world into the Camp David quagmire."

The U.S.-Israeli "strategic tandem" entertains far-reaching plans, as was shown by the aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and as is confirmed by the military preparations against Syria.

For the Americans, these plans involve, with Israel's help, bringing the Arab countries directly involved in the Near East conflict to their knees one after another and taking them out of the struggle, removing the key problem in the Near East conflict -- the Palestinian question -- from the agenda and ultimately establishing undivided control over that important region.

Israel's rulers, for their part, are counting on Washington's support to perpetuate the occupation of the Arab lands they have seized, and as a result incorporating these lands in the notorious "greater Israel" which, according to the Zionists' designs, is to occupy all the land "from the Nile to the Euphrates." Begin's strategy, London's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH writes, is no secret. He seeks to drag out the conclusion of an agreement on withdrawing Israeli troops from Lebanon until such time as "the occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip reaches a point from which there can be no going back."

But the calculations of Tel Aviv and its patron across the ocean are in vain. They cannot secure the implementation of their perfidious designs. As the Palestinian news agency WAFA reported, citing Y. 'Arafat, "the Palestinian people will never tolerate that. We are fighting for our national dignity and we reject any encroachments on our inalienable rights. We declare that there can be no peace or stability in the Near East until the Palestinian problem is resolved. We advocate a peace based on international legality, which provides for the implementation of the Palestinian people's rights, including self-determination and the creation of an independent state."

All the world public is on the side of this just demand voiced by the Palestinian people and has long sought a just, all-embracing settlement of the Near East problem. The path to that settlement does not lie through any kind of separate deals like Camp David -- and still less through the escalation of aggressive actions, which Tel Aviv is gambling on -- but through the convening of an international representative conference on the Near East, as the Soviet Union proposes.

The dangerous brink of a sixth war which the Israeli expansionists have edged up to must not be crossed.

U.S. 'PROVOCATION' AGAINST LIBYA REVIEWED

LD22150 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 21 Feb 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] The U.S. press has reported that President Reagan has given an urgent order for the four AWACS aircraft sent to Egypt to be out of Egypt by the middle of the week and to return the nuclear carrier "Nimitz," sent to the shores of Libya, to its previous position off the coast of Lebanon. At the same time it is pointed out in U.S. official circles that the White House is continuing to follow closely the development of events on the Libya-Sudan-Egypt border. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz has also followed Reagan and Weinberger in speaking on this issue. He told an ABC television correspondent that tension in the region has been reduced somewhat as a result of the measures adopted by the Washington administration. By all accounts this is the epilogue to another military provocation by Washington against Libya. Let me review some of the events of it.

A week ago, U.S. 6th Fleet naval vessels, led by the "Nimitz," set course for the Libyan Gulf of Sidra on orders from the Pentagon. They approached the country's territorial waters carrying out threatening military maneuvers. At the same time, Washington, referring to an understanding with Cairo, dispatched four aircraft equipped with AWACS to Egypt. President Reagan attempted to explain this anti-Libyan demonstration, which was done in the spirit of imperialist gunboat diplomacy, by saying that Libya was attempting to destablize its neighbors and other countries in the region. The White House boss went into more detail, saying that the matter concerned first and foremost Sudan, whose independence and stability were allegedly threatened by Al-Qadhdhafi's government.

Speaking about the dispatch of the AWACS aircraft to Egypt, Reagan stated at a press conference that the United States was carrying out maneuvers and joint exercises with the Egyptian Air Force. However, only a few hours later Reagan's statements were exposed by Egyptian officials, among others, who let it be known that they had nothing to do with this militaristic fuss by the United States. First of all an official spokesman for the Egyptian Foreign Ministry refuted the White House's statement that joint U.S.-Egyptian military maneuvers are currently being held; secondly, and this is the most important thing, General Abu Ghazalah, chief of the Egyptian General Staff, did not confirm the story that Libya was concentrating troops near its border with Egypt and Sudan. Who should know better than General Abu Ghazalah what the real state of affairs is on the borders of his country?

In an interview for CBS television Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi observed that following As-Sadat's death Libya had established good relations with Egypt and has hopes also of improving relations with Sudan. The United States has no right to interfere in Arab affairs, he stressed, it should leave the region. Al-Qadhdhafi described Washington's action as aggressive, as a manifestation of international terrorism.

Meanwhile, the United States continued to raise the level of tension around Libya. The AWACS aircraft, NBC television reported, were flying in a gigantic loop, making observations of Libya, the northern regions of Sudan and the Red Sea. The nuclear carrier "Nimitz" performed maneuvers north of the Gulf of Sidra. A stream of threats against Tripoli poured from Washington.

The White House has long demonstrated dissatisfaction with the Libyan regime's independent course. As early as last year, according to statements by Al-Qadhdhafi, the CIA submitted for congressional examination a special program of subversive action against Libya. The United States virtually broke off diplomatic relations with the country and in August 1981 held a similar militaristic demonstration off the shores of Libya. You will remember that at that time U.S. Phantoms directly attacked Libyan aircraft and shot down two of them. I was in Libya then and saw the furious reaction evoked in that country and throughout the Arab world by aggressive U.S. actions against the Libyan Jamahariyah. Now, a year and a half later, the story is being repeated.

Washington is once again threatening Libya by following an imperialist, expansionist course, and the White House is at the same time striving to implicate Egypt and Sudan in its adventure, acting as a defender of their security and stability, although it has been clearly stated in Cairo that no threat exists on the border and that the Egyptians are not taking part in the U.S. military maneuvers.

The fresh U.S. provocation agaisnt Libya once agian underlines the justness of the conclusions drawn in the recent TASS statement about the massive interference of the United States in the affairs of other states, first and foremost developing ones that it would like to bring into line with U.S. policy. U.S. leaders, the statement said, as before see the world through the lends of confrontation, strongarm techniques and forcible methods as the most effective means to resolve all problems.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL DISCUSSES U.S.-LIBYA SITUATION

LD230052 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] New York February 22 TASS -- The United Nations Security Council met for an urgent meeting today to discuss the threatening situation that has taken shape near the Libyan borders as a result of U.S. military provocations against that country. The meeting was convened at Libya's request after the USA had sent AWACS (air-borne warning and control system) planes to Egypt on a spying mission directed against Libya's interests. The aircraft carrier "Nimitz" and other U.S. naval ships were moved to the Libyan coasts.

Yesterday 'Ali at-Turayki, Libya's permanent representative at the United Nations, sent a letter to the president of the U.N. Security Council pointing out that the purpose of U.S. military provocations against Libya was to imperil security and peace in the region. The presence of the 6th U.S. Fleet near the Libyan coasts could create a serious situation posing a threat to peace both in that region and the world over, the Libyan representative stressed.

PALESTINE COUNCIL SESSION CONCLUDES IN ALGIERS

Officials Criticize Reagan Plan

LD191105 Moscow TASS in English 0600 GMT 19 Feb 83

[Text] Algiers February 18 TASS -- The 16th session of the National Council of Palestine continues its work here. The participants in it have begun to discuss a political report on the activities and tasks of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Nayif Hawatimah, general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said that the so-called Reagan plan and the crimes of the Israeli Army in Lebanon were links of the same chain. That is why we strongly reject the proposals of the U.S. Administration which completely ignore the unalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, first and foremost their right to establish an independent national state. We will continue to fight against the intrigues of U.S. imperialism and Zionism in the region.

George Habash, general secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, also strongly criticised the Reagan plan. Washington's true purpose, he said, is to eliminate the Palestinian resistance movement. Under these conditions the Palestinians' main weapon is unity and strong contacts with the progressive forces of the world led by the Soviet Union, he stressed.

Abu Jihad Press Conference

LD200759 Moscow TASS in English 0724 GMT 20 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 20 TASS -- The 16th session of the National Council of Palestine, currently under way in Algiers, confirms that imperialism and Zionism will not succeed in attaining in the Middle East what they have failed to achieve by the force of arms, the newspaper PRAVDA writes in its international review. The just cause for which struggle the Arab people of Palestine, led by their sole legitimate representative -- the Palestine Liberation Organisation, will triumph.

The aggressive policy of the United States and Israel in the Middle East is subjected to trenchant criticism from the parliamentary rostrum by representatives of the much-suffering people, heroically fighting despite the odds for their vital rights. Abu Jihad [Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid], deputy commander-in-chief of the forces of the Palestinian revolution, gave a befitting rebuff to the foes of the Palestinian people, which stick to the "divide and rule" policy. He told a press conference in Algiers: "We have reached full accord on what concerns the unity of ranks of the Palestinian resistance movement."

The session of the National Council of Palestine, the newspaper stresses, is turning into a show of support for the just cause of the Palestinian people by all who uphold the ideals of peace, justice and progress.

Spokesman: Reagan Plan 'Unacceptable'

LD221544 Moscow TASS in English 0942 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Algiers 22 Feb (TASS) -- A draft decision of the Palestine National Council (PNC), adopted by the political commission of the PNC session, has it that the plan, put forward by U.S. President Ronald Reagan for a settlement in the Middle East is unacceptable.

This is what A. 'Abd ar-Rahim, an official spokesman of the session, told journalists. The "Reagan plan," he pointed out, does not meet the national aspirations of the Palestinian Arabs, runs counter to their right to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state of their own, and ignores the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. The U.S. plan, A. 'Abd ar-Rahim stressed, is unacceptable as a basis for a just solution to the Palestinian problem and for a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict as a whole.

Political Resolution Adopted

LD222335 Moscow TASS in English 2214 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Algiers February 23 TASS -- The National Council of Palestine, the supreme legislature of the Palestinian resistance movement, ended its 16th session in the Algerian capital yesterday. Its participants adopted a political resolution containing a programme of action for the resistance movement in the future period. It reaffirms the Palestinian Arabs' resolve to fight for the exercise of their legitimate national rights to self-determination and the creation of an independent state of their own.

The National Council of Palestine rejected the Reagan plan for the Middle East. The resolution stresses that the plan denies the Palestinian Arab people the right to self-determination and to an independent Palestinian state, does not recognize the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine, and cannot therefore serve as basis for a just solution of the Palestinian issue.

The participants in the session supported the Soviet proposals which, the resolution says, fully conform with the national aspirations of the Palestinians. They expressed profound gratitude to the countries of the socialist community for their support for the Arab peoples' just struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

The session elected a new Executive Committee of the PLO. Yasir 'Arafat became its chairman again.

Further on Resolution

LD230057 Moscow TASS in English 2225 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Algiers February 23 TASS -- The National Council of Palestine which ended its session here on Tuesday confirmed its resolve to oppose the offensive of imperialist and Zionist forces. A political resolution adopted by the session stresses the need for intensified political and military struggle for the sake of the realisation of the Palestinian Arabs' inalienable national rights to self-determination and creation of an independent state of their own under the guidance of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people. The participants in the session reaffirmed their desire for stronger national unity as a prerequisite for a victory over the enemy.

The National Council of Palestine expressed itself in favour of intensifying armed struggle in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories.

The Palestinian members of parliament stressed the need for all-round efforts to consolidate ties with the Arab national liberation movement in the joint struggle against the conspiracies of imperialism and Zionism, whether in the form of the Camp David accords or "the Reagan plan", and in the struggle for the liberation of the Israel-occupied Arab lands.

The National Council of Palestine said that "the Reagan plan" did not meet, either in form or in essence, the legitimate national interests of the Palestinian people, ignored their right to return, self-determination and creation of an independent state of their own. Apart from it, the American plan runs counter to international law. The members of the council reject the American plan, which cannot serve as basis for a just solution to the Palestinian problem or a Middle East settlement.

The participants in the session, the resolution stresses, express themselves in support of the Soviet proposals advanced in September 1982 because they fully conform with the national aspirations of the Palestinians and their legitimate rights to self-determination and creation of an independent state of their own under the guidance of the PLO. They express profound gratitude to the countries of the socialist community for their support for the Arab peoples' just struggle, which was confirmed again at the conference of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries' Political Consultative Committee in Prague.

The National Council of Palestine emphasized again that the United States was the chief enemy of the Arab peoples and at the head of the forces hostile to them.

The resolution calls for reinforced solidarity with the Lebanese people and the national patriotic forces of Lebanon, as well as with fraternal Syria, a strategic ally of the Palestinian resistance movement which is, together with the PLO, at the forward line of struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and zionism.

The National Council of Palestine supported the decisions of the Fes counference of Arab heads of state and government as a basis for Arab countries' joint activities for a just Middle East settlement.

The participants in the session urged an end to the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq. They expressed their adherence to the United Nations Charter and resolutions on the Palestinian problem.

Unified Army To Be Formed

LD221738 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Algiers February 22 TASS -- The 16th session of the National Council of Palestine, which is under way here, has approved a resolution which envisages formation of the Palestinian national liberation army, uniting all forces of the Palestinian revolution. The Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Supreme Military Council of the Palestinian revolution will be in charge of its formation.

The participants in the session took the decision to set up the central council on culture and the central council of information for publication and popularisation of works to Palestinian themes, to strengthen the Palestinian news agency WAFA and the publishing house of the journal FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH.

It is recommended to form cultural centres at Palestinian refugee camps and occupied Arab lands to bring the Palestinian people together around the Palestine Liberation Organization.

PRAVDA REPORTS BRUTENTS RETURN FROM MIDEAST TRIP

PM221515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] On 14 February a CPSU delegation headed by K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, returned from a trip to Lebanon, Syria and Jordan.

MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT TO VISIT USSR IN MARCH

PM202057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "On the Visit to the USSR Marshal Samora Moises Machel, President of the Frelimo Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique"]

[Text] Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, will pay a friendly working visit to the Soviet Union at the beginning of March this year at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NIGERIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS' VISIT

IZVESTIYA Report

PM221631 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Nigerian National Assembly Delegation's Visit to the USSR"]

[Text] A Nigerian National Assembly delegation was in the USSR 10 through 17 February 1983 at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation, headed by Senator O.K. Adebayo, was composed of Senators (S.A. Akiptoye) and (G.B. Khumkvap) and members of the House of Representatives (Ogve K. Ogve), (S.V. Abodunde) and (G. Idapg).

The delegation members were received by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who held a conversation with them that was conducted in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. The Nigerian parliamentarians' attention was drawn to the Warsaw Pact states' Political Declaration and the appeal by the USSR Supreme Soviet and the CPSU Central Committee "to the parliaments, governments, political parties and peoples of the world."

Meetings and talks took place between the delegation and A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of the Union, V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Council of Nationalities, and chairmen and members of the standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers.

In the course of the talks the Nigerian guests were informed about the main strands of the USSR's foreign and domestic policy and the Soviet people's selfless labor in fulfilling the tasks for the USSR's economic, social and cultural development set by the 5-year plan. They were also informed about the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR parliamentary group.

In their turn the Nigerian parliamentarians reported on political, economic and social events in Nigeria and the Nigerian leaders' efforts to raise their people's standard of living, as well as Nigeria's contribution to the struggle for the complete elimination of colonialism and white minority dictatorships in Africa. The Nigerian parliamentarians also expressed Nigeria's gratitude for the friendly understanding shown by the Soviet Union during the time of crisis connected with the civil war in Nigeria, and they voiced the desire to develop closer relations in the area of economics, science and technology between Nigeria and the Soviet Union, drawing attention to the need to improve the trade balance between the two countries.

An exchange of opinions took place on topical international problems and on questions of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Nigeria.

The Soviet side emphasized the fundamental significance of the foreign policy initiatives put forward in the report of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the ceremony devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and by the Warsaw Pact states' Political Declaration of 5 January this year. It pointed to the particular significance of the proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states.

Nigeria's National Assembly delegation was informed about the successive peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries whose implementation would promote the strengthening of the peoples' security, the creation of an atmosphere of mutual trust and the slackening of the arms race.

The deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the members of the Nigerian National Assembly expressed their strong conviction that international relations must develop on the basis of strict observance of such universally recognized basic principles as renunciation of the threat or use of force, equality, respect for states' sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, and inviolability of borders and noninterference in any shape or form in each others' internal affairs.

On examining the situation in Africa serious concern was expressed at the tense situation obtaining in the south of the continent. Both countries' parliamentarians advocated an urgent solution of the problems of southern Africa on an equitable basis and the elimination of the shameful system of apartheid and demanded the cessation of the acts of aggression by the racist South African regime against Angola and Mozambique. They confirmed their support for the just struggle, of the Namibian patriots headed by the South West African People's Organization for the freedom and independence of their motherland and for the settlement of the Namibia problem on the basis of the full implementation of the UN decisions on this question. Attempts to link the question of granting independence to Namibia with the presence of Cuban forces in Angola were resolutely rejected.

The USSR Supreme Soviet deputies and the Nigerian National Assembly members agreed that South Africa's desire to possess nuclear weapons represents a grave threat to peace in Africa and throughout the world.

The USSR Supreme Soviet deputies and the Nigerian National Assembly members gave a positive assessment of the OAU's role and its contribution to the African peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, and they condemned the intrigues of Africa's enemies aimed at undermining the OAU and splitting its ranks.

During the exchange of opinions on questions of bilateral cooperation it was noted that Soviet-Nigerian relations must continue to develop for the well-being of both countries' peoples. The mutual desire to promote the deepening of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Nigeria in the political, economic, trade, cultural and other spheres was stated.

The Nigerian delegation laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin wall.

The Nigerian guests visited in addition to Moscow the Uzbek SSR where they acquainted themselves with the life of Uzbekistan's working people and with their achievements in socioeconomic and cultural building. They were given a warm welcome everywhere.

Both countries' parliamentarians advocated the further extension of contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Nigerian National Assembly promoting mutual understanding and the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Communique on Visit

LD220600 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 21 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 21 TASS -- The parliamentarians of the USSR and Nigeria have expressed their firm conviction that international relations should develop on the basis of the strict observance of such universally recognised fundamental principles as the renunciation of the threat to use and the use of force, equality, respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the states, the inviolability of the borders and non-interference in any form in the domestic affairs of other countries.

This is said in a communique on the results of the visit to the USSR of a delegation from Nigeria's National Assembly led by Senator O.K. Adebayo, which stayed in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

When examining the situation in Africa, the communique says, the two delegations expressed serious concern over the tense situation in the south of Africa. The parliamentarians of the two countries urged the resolution without delay of the problems of southern Africa on a just basis and the extirpation of the disgraceful system of apartheid and demanded that the South African racist regime should stop its acts of aggression against Angola and Mozambique.

They reiterated their support for the just struggle of the patriots of Namibia led by SWAPO for the freedom and independence of their homeland and for the settlement of the Namibian problem on the basis of the implementation of the UN decision on this issue in full volume. The parliamentarians of the two countries emphatically rejected attempts to link the issue of granting independence to Namibia with the stay of Cuban troops in Angola.

They agreed that South Africa's striving to have nuclear weapons is a serious threat to peace in Africa and in the whole of the world.

They positively appraised the role of the Organization of African Unity and its contribution to the struggle of the African nations against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid and condemned the intrigues of Africa's enemies aimed at undermining the OAU and splitting its ranks.

It was pointed out during the exchange of views on questions of bilateral cooperation that Soviet-Nigerian relations should continue to develop for the benefit of the peoples of both countries. The shared desire was declared to facilitate the deepening of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Nigeria in the political, economic, commercial, cultural and other fields.

Further on Activities

PM221505 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] A delegation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria's National Assembly headed by Senator O.K. Adebayo met 11 February with A.P. Shitikov and V.P. Ruben, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of the Union and Council of Nationalities respectively.

The visitors were acquainted with the structure and activities of the supreme organ of state power, deputies' rights and responsibilities and the USSR Supreme Soviet's foreign political ties.

The Nigerian parliamentarians spoke about the National Assembly's structure and activities. The delegation head said that the Nigerian deputies' visit will help further consolidate Nigerian-Soviet relations.

Questions relating to the development of the two countries' interparliamentary contacts were touched upon.

In the course of a friendly conversation concern was expressed over the continuing deterioration in the international situation. The urgent need to step up the activities of all progressive forces in the struggle for peace on earth was stressed.

Taking part in the conversation were USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies N.M. Zaychenko, Yu.A. Izrael, A.A. Logunov and U.U. Umarov, and other officials, and S.O. Oyeleke, Nigerian ambassador to the USSR.

The delegation had a conversation the same day at the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries.

On 12 February the Nigerian parliamentarians visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin wall.

BAYBAKOV RECEIVES NICARAGUAN PLANNING MINISTER

PM221517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Talks, Contacts"]

[Text] On 15 February N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received Nicaraguan Minister of Planning H. Ruiz.

During the friendly talk there was a discussion of questions of the further development of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Nicaragua.

U.S. SUPPLYING MORE WEAPONS TO EL SALVADOR

LD220626 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 21 Feb 83

[Text] San Jose February 21 TASS -- The Salvadoran military have been using U.S.-made barbarous chemical weapons and napalm bombs ever more frequently of late against civilians, including women, children and old people, according to Comandante Octavio of the unified military command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

He said that those weapons, banned by international treaties, had been used in the area of Guasapa volcano. Salvadoran punitive troops had also been reported to be testing new types of chemical weapons of mass annihilation under the supervision of U.S. "advisers".

Washington February 21 TASS -- The United States is increasing its military aid to the reactionary Salvadoran regime. THE WASHINGTON POST reported that the Reagan administration had decided to supply the Salvadoran military with a large consignment of anti-personnel mines. Such mines, according to the paper, had been widely used during the U.S. criminal aggression in Vietnam.

THE WASHINGTON POST cited experts as saying that the use of those mines by troops of the Salvadoran junta would inevitably result in a sharp increase in the number of civilian casualties in El Salvador.

Moreover, it follows from THE WASHINGTON POST report that the Reagan government is also contemplating the supply of the Salvadoran Army with phosphorous grenades.

The sanctioned supplies of new types of weapons are just a small fraction of the military aid given by Washington to the Salvadoran regime, which will grow by at least 80 million dollars in the next fiscal year.

MISHIN ADDRESSES FOURTH ALL-UNION KOMSOMOL PLENUM

PM211045 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 83 p 2

["Abbreviated account" of speech by V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, at 11 February Fourth All-Union Komsomol Central Committee plenum held in Moscow: "Raising Disciplined, Active Young Builders of Communism"]

[Excerpts] Given the increased scale of production, a number of objective difficulties involved with the fulfillment of national economic plans and the worsened international situation; it is particularly necessary that the might potential created by the Soviet people be used thriftily to produce a full return, and that exemplary order in production be the norm of all enterprises and the concern of every worker.

The strengthening of discipline is the key to the resolution of many important political and socioeconomic tasks. The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum paid very close attention to these questions.

Soviet man's class and political maturity are shown in honest, conscientious concern for the good of society. The measures taken to strengthen discipline and organization are fervently approved by working people, Komsomol members. young men and women. "This above all is the demand of life." Comrade Yu. V. Andropov said at the meeting with Moscow machine builders. "Putting matters in order does not actually require capital investment but does provide a tremendous saving."

In submitting for discussion by the present plenum the questions of strengthening labor discipline and stepping up young people's communist education, the Komsomol Central Committee proceeds from the premise that good organization, conscientiousness and a sense of responsibility for the task in hand have been and remain the key questions of all educational work with young people.

The strengthening of socialist labor discipline is connected with the resolution of a broad range of ideological-educational, organizational and technical-economic questions. The successful development of production greatly depends on workers' personal qualities, their attitude to their assignment, responsibility and sense of duty. The country's production forces have reached such a level that even minor violations and lost minutes of work time cause society tremendous material harm and cause an irreparable moral loss.

The country's Komsomol organizations have given broad support to the initiative of Muscovites who have launched a movement for the further strengthening of labor and production discipline.

The capital's best Komsomol and youth collectives, trying to find their place in the general formation, have pledged to work as a stable unit till the end of the 5-year plan and to ensure the utmost productivity and labor discipline. They are striving not only to do shock work but also to show daily concern for their workmates while creating within their organizations the kind of moral-psychological atmosphere that will prevent all violations.

At the same time, we still have quite a few Komsomol organizations which have not found their place in the struggle to strengthen labor and production discipline, and have not created an atmosphere of intolerance toward violations and violators.

Ostentatious parading and a plethora of competitions and reviews are no replacement for systematic, purposeful work to foster conscientious discipline. It is particularly intolerable that certain Komsomol committees completely sidestep the solution of particular questions.

Labor collectives play a decisive role in fostering socialist labor discipline, good organization and strengthening order. Primary Komsomol organizations and Komsomol groups, the nucleus of young people's collectives, are called upon to strive purposefully to create in them the kind of microclimate which rules out the possibility of unconscientious work.

Komsomol committees must ensure a high pitch of socialist competition and its effective influence on strengthening labor and production discipline. It is incumbent on every young worker to be economical at his own work station, to know how to seek out and find the best work system and methods and to appreciate the importance of work time. The harder his socialist pledges and the higher the young worker's responsibility for their fulfillment, the stronger labor discipline will be also.

The educational effect of competition is wasted if it is poorly organized, if results are summarized carelessly and if the winners include collectives where idlers, drunkards and squanderers of the people's property live freely.

Labor discipline is strong where young people have a clear picture of their place in the industrial process and the production cycle, where young workers have prospects for professional and creative growth before them and where their opinions are considered and they are heeded.

Labor organization and labor discipline are closely interconnected. At well-run production units the need to observe established procedures and rules is quickly mastered, and conversely: confusion and disruption discourage people.

Shortcomings in production and supply are still frequently "papered over" by rush work. Thus a situation is created whereby the one to gain is the one who works in a slipshod manner most of the time and, by means of crash work, creates for himself the "glory" of being an indispensable worker.

Improving the organization and conditions of labor is an important lever for reducing cadre turnover. Of those who voluntarily change jobs, over 60 percent are young people. Among the reasons for cadre turnover is the fact that young men and women are unable sometimes for many years to improve their skill category and that they are not trusted with responsible work or modern equipment. The system of young people's vocational-skill development along the lines of the Volga and Likhachev motor vehicle plants' example, and the work experience of the Komsomol organizations of enterprises in Latvia and Zaporozhye, Kuybyshev and Chelyabinsk Oblasts in the elimination of heavy manual labor; the comprehensive mechanization of production and the introduction of advanced ways and methods of work are being only poorly introduced at the country's enterprises.

In the resolution of these issues, Komsomol committees must cooperate more effectively with trade unions and administrations, and make wider use of the potential of standing production conferences.

Komsomol organizations are expected to exert active influence on the distribution and redistribution of manpower, to skillfully combine the personal requirements of young men and women with the needs of the economic development of the region and the entire country and to inculcate in young citizens' consciousness a firm priority of social interests. These problems are of special significance in the context of the worsening demographic situation.

It is necessary to participate more actively in resolving the task set by the party of training a worthy reinforcement of national detachments of the Soviet working class and in the molding of multinational labor collectives at shock construction projects in Siberia, the far east, the far north and the RSFSR's Nonchernozem Zone.

Stressing the responsibility of Komsomol organizations for strengthening discipline among young men and women, we cannot fail to mention today, either, that by no means all leaders of enterprises and organizations show concern for the educational results of economic activity.

Each year over 120,000 young men and women travel on Komsomol passes to the construction of major national economic projects. However, by no means everyone receives the necessary backup at construction sites. The main reason is the unsatisfactory organization of young people's work and everyday lives, the parasitical stance of certain economic leaders and the impotence of Komsomol committees.

The problem of young people's hostels remains critical. We would ask ministerial and departmental leaders to step up the monitoring of the prompt commissioning of workers' hostels and to increase the responsibility of subordinate organizations for the state of the housing and living conditions found in them. More hotel-type hostels and housing for small families must be built. The norms for equipping hostels with furniture and fittings should also be reviewed -- in the light of modern needs, of course. All this, in our views, would promote the creation of stable labor collectives.

Working people's feelings, reductions in working time losses, good discipline and labor productivity also depend on how smoothly public transport, the consumer and medical services spheres and trade work. The time has finally come for union republic Komsomol central committees and Komsomol kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms to go over from words to concrete deeds, and to strengthen and increase the militancy of Komsomol organizations in the nonproduction sphere.

An analysis of the letters received at the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, at KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA and at journals convincingly shows that not only do young people rightly reject glaring instances of mismanagement and empty timewasting, but that such phenomena as working at half pace and inability to value time correctly, wasting it in smoke breaks or aimless loafing have unfortunately become customary. Conscientious workers rightly call this an immoral attitude to matters.

Drunkenness causes tremendous harm to our society and the national economy. It leads to the degradation and moral bankruptcy of the individual and causes accidents, mishaps and injuries. Most instances of absenteeism, lateness and unjustified leave from work are connected directly or indirectly with drunkenness.

Meanwhile, checks carried out in North Osetia, Ashkhabad, Kostroma, Murmansk, Novgorod and a number of other oblasts show that one incident in three where Komsomol members were seen drunk in public places or at work was not even discussed by Komsomol organizations.

Komsomol committees, in conjunction with teaching and engineering training collectives, are doing much to foster in students an interest in learning and to equip them with advanced ways and methods of education and production work.

At the same time there are considerable shortcomings in this work. In many academic institutions the standard of discipline remains low, and this has an adverse effect on educational standards. In some schools, even among junior classes, there are frequent instances of lateness for classes, truancy, a lack of self-control, sometimes even insolence, disrespect for elders, vulgarity toward one another, foul language and smoking.

Today's violator of school discipline is often tomorrow's violator of labor discipline in the production unit. It is from such principled positions as these that Komsomol committees, pioneer councils and student committees should approach the evaluation of students' behavior.

In the light of the new conditions, Komsomol committees together with people's education organs and educationists should be bolder in their search for effective ways of tackling urgent problems in modern schools.

The state of discipline among vocational and technical college students and graduates is causing special alarm. Serious shortcomings in the educational process are often the cause of antisocial behavior, and violations of law and order have an adverse effect on the quality of vocational training and lead to a high dropout rate among students.

The Komsomol Central Committee bureau in conjunction with interested ministries and departments has approved a comprehensive program for further improving the training and education of a worthy replenishment for the working class and kolkhoz peasantry in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. Every Komsomol organization must determine its place in the implementation of this document of principled importance.

Following the example set by Komsomol organizations and vocational and technical training organs in Leningrad, Kaluga, Perm and Donetsk, vocational and technical students should be sent for industrial training to the best Komsomol and youth collectives.

In conjunction with trade union organs, Komsomol committees must comprehensively develop the tutor movement [dvizheniye nastavnichestva], introduce it actively into the lives of every college and educational group and improve the forms of moral and material incentive to working teachers.

Questions of finding employment for vocational and technical college graduates and establishing them in industry need special attention. A proportion of those graduates are still not being used according to their qualifications. Some base enterprises are slow in preparing to accept young workers. Turnover among vocational and technical college graduates remains high in agricultural production. For several months the labor record cards of young workers were not made up on a number of farms in Gorkiy, Kurgan, Kaliningrad, Tambov and Osh Oblasts. Measures must be taken to eliminate such shortcomings, and the practice of individual redistribution of vocational and technical college graduates should be actively introduced.

Career guidance for the rising generation needs further improvement. Many young men and women are not ready to take their correct place in life. A considerable proportion of them fail to link their plans for life with the material production sphere or with such trades as metallurgist, machine operator, miner and construction worker. Colleges specializing in those fields remain undersubscribed.

Young specialists have a great role in strengthening order and discipline in industry. Inculcating in future captains of industry such qualities as good organization and efficiency, the ability to establish harmonious joint work and to educate people in a spirit of communist ideals is the most responsible task of Soviet higher and secondary specialized schools and the Komsomol.

Fulfilling the 19th Komsomol Congress demands, Komsomol committees must strive more persistently and purposefully to establish in every student collective the kind of moral atmosphere where laziness, idleness and indiscipline are severely condemned and firmly rebuked.

The successful fulfillment of the tasks set by the party depends primarily on every Komsomol member and young person gaining a deep understanding of the political and moral point, the significance of the struggle for discipline and organization and the organic unity of the mass political and organizational work of all links of the Komsomol.

The organization and discipline of our ranks are an essential condition for the effectiveness of young men and women's communist education. The lofty title of Komsomol member and the demands of the Komsomol rules oblige each one to be a model in fulfilling

his civic duty, not to bypass shortcomings, and to struggle persistently against what is hindering us from living.

Unfortunately there are still frequently cases of individual Komsomol members forgetting this. In 1982 some 9,000 people were expelled from the Komsomol for violations of labor discipline. Of course, this is an extreme measure and it is expedient to resort to it only when other methods fail. But does that mean that we have approached all violators with Komsomol exactingness? Probably not. In industry, construction, and transport every year hundreds and thousands of young people are absentees. But far from every instance becomes the subject of principled examination at a Komsomol meeting or in a youth collective.

Labor discipline, discipline conduct, and discipline within the Komsomol are closely interlinked concepts. Soviet young people's world view is formed to the accompaniment of persistent attempts by the ideological foe to impose on young men and women, from the outside, morals and customs alien to us, assessments of various phenomena which are hostile to socialism and to implant consumerism and soulless "economism." Under these conditions the struggle for conscious discipline, organization and order acquires a class-based, party nature and keen ideological orientation.

Crucial tasks face our ideological aktiv -- propaganda workers, lecturers and political information workers. They must not duck urgent questions and, in conjunction with the Komsomol organizations, must persistently form ideological conviction in young people, implacability toward bourgeois ideology and morality, and the ability to see life with all its complexities from the positions of Soviet patriotism and communist morality.

The combat task of the Komsomol press and young journalists is to make young men and women aware that the consolidation of labor discipline is an inalienable condition of communist building. High-flown appeals and empty din are particularly intolerable nowadays. Unfortunately the youth media are being restructured only slowly, have not learned to talk with people about their urgent problems and concerns and are satisfied with obsolete stereotypes. Shortcomings must be eliminated more resolutely and items must be made interesting and comprehensible. Then our propaganda will become really effective.

The efforts of the entire multimillion-strong Komsomol aktiv and all means of mass political work and visual agitation must be directed toward the struggle against violators of labor and production discipline. It is essential to react promptly and effectively to instances of thriftlessness and slovenliness, and actively form public opinion around violators of discipline.

The Komsomol committees must raise substantially the role of economic education and training in forming young workers as thrifty proprietors knowing how to think economically, seek out production reserves and knowledgeably combat shortcomings in labor organization.

Intolerance toward violators must be skillfully combined with the propaganda and extensive introduction of the experience of those who work conscientiously, creatively and display innovativeness. Unfortunately certain Komsomol committees are not making use in their practice of the enormous moral force of the example of leading workers and innovators. At many enterprises you seldom encounter stands or showcases describing the experience of the work of leading young workers, or boards of honor for young socialist competition winners.

The young worker's ability to work and his morale, and consequently his discipline and labor productivity depend largely on how he spends his free time. Collective forms of leisure must be developed among young people, making it possible to place under society's moral control the nonworking time of young men and women and to make more active use of the potential of cultural and enlightenment institutions.

For the formation of self-possession, smartness and self-discipline it is hard to overestimate the importance of regular physical culture and sport -- activities equally essential for training young people for work and for the defense of the motherland.

An important condition for the successful solution of the tasks set by the party for consolidating discipline, and an effective means of enhancing the militancy of primary Komsomol organizations is to improve the work style of Komsomol committees. Efficiency and creativity, a high organizational standard and attention to the specific person, collectiveness of leadership and personal responsibility -- those are the demands which the activity of every Komsomol committee should meet.

V.I. Lenin taught: "...Strictly separate the two categories of democratic functions: On the one hand -- discussions and meetings, on the other -- the establishment of the strictist responsibility for executive functions and the unfailingly workmanlike, disciplined and willing execution of orders and instruction...."

Many Komsomol committees operate inefficiently and allow parallel and duplicative work. Their work plans are vague. Control over the execution of decisions taken is poorly exercised. Many people are diverted from their work to take part in all sorts of sessions. Piles of unnecessary questionnaires and notes are prepared. And behind all this bustle the vital, specific concern falls by the way.

The Komsomol committees must resolutely eradicate this practice and assess the effectiveness of their work not by the number of sessions held and decisions taken, but by their ability to do their job; to seek specific, positive advances in the work of primary organizations and youth collectives.

It is important to strengthen executive discipline in the work of the Komsomol committee apparatuses by every means, to struggle against bureaucratism and dogmatism and to improve verification of the execution of the decisions taken. Members of elected Komsomol organs and the broad aktiv must be regularly involved in this.

Life demands that sessions and conferences be kept to a minimum and that their duration and scheduling be strictly regulated. An example here should be set by the Komsomol central committee bureaus, secretariats, sections and subdivisions.

The introduction of elements of scientific labor organization helps considerably to enhance efficiency in the Komsomol committees' work style. It is primarily a case of the correct selection of the main avenue in work, the precise definition of each person's functions and duties, the unconditional observance of regulations and rules of internal routine and reliable information backup.

Komsomol members are called on to struggle constantly against complacency and ostentation, not to be content with what has been achieved, to develop criticism and self-criticism more boldly and to display persistence in surmounting difficulties. It is essential that fair criticism should unfailingly meet with the support of our Komsomol cadres and that Komsomol personnel of all ranks should respond to it correctly and have the courage to acknowledge the mistakes they have made, not to lapse into ambition but to reform. The interests of the matter urgently demand that we reveal shortcomings more keenly and analyze them more deeply and get to their causes.

At the meetings now underway in the country's Komsomol organizations, interested and principled discussion is in progress of the consolidation of discipline and organization and of the raising of young men and women's responsibility for the lofty title of Komsomol member. The All-Union Komsomol Central Committee and the union ministries and departments have been sent numerous proposals and wishes concerning labor legislation; the application of various sanctions against persistent violators; and the creation of normal working, study and daily living conditions for young people. All the proposals submitted are being studied and analyzed attentively and some of them have already been considered in preparing this plenum.

The main thing now is to implement everything that has been projected and to mount a broad offensive all along the discipline and order front.

Only thus is it possible to resolve the tasks set the Komsomol for the unconditional fulfillment of the stepped-up targets of the third, pivotal year of the 5-year plan and the further improvement of the younger generation's communist education.

Allow me to assure the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo that, with the Soviet people, under the Communist Party's leadership, the Komsomol and Soviet youth will make a worthy contribution to the fulfillment of the set tasks and the consolidation of their beloved motherland's economic and defense might!

RECENT LEADER APPEARANCES, ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Gorbachev, Kapitonov Attend Reception

LD300654 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0004 GMT 19 Feb 83

[Text] Rajnai, Ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the Soviet Union, gave a reception on 18 February on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Hungary and the USSR. Present at the reception were Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other officials. Among the guests was a delegation from the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Duschek, deputy president of the society.

Yepishev Attends Anniversary Meeting

PM181131 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Feb 83 First Edition p 1

[Report by correspondent Colonel V. Bezrdnyy: "Great Exploit on the Volga"]

[Excerpt] Volgograd -- A meeting of working people and servicemen from the garrison was held in the Hero City of Volgograd to mark the 40th anniversary of the defeat of the German fascist forces near Stalingrad. On the platform erected on Fallen Fighters Square were L.S. Kulichenko, first secretary of Volgograd CPSU Obkom; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Colonel General V.K. Meretskov, commander of the Red Banner North Caucasus Military District; Lieutenant General F.K. Ishchenko, member of the Military Council and chief of the District Political Directorate; marshals of categories of troops, generals, veterans of the Great Patriotic War; representatives of Volgograd Oblast labor collectives; leaders of delegations from Hero cities and foreign guests.

The meeting was opened by L.S. Kulichenko, first secretary of Volgograd Oblast Party Committee. Hero of the Soviet Union, Marshal of Aviation S.I. Rudenko and Cavalier of the Order of Glory N.I. Krasyukov addressed those assembled.

Kuznetsov at Youth Affairs Session

LD190059 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Text] In the Kremlin today, a joint session of the Commissions for Youth Affairs of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet discussed the state of work at enterprises and construction sites of Tyumen Oblast, for observance of legislation on youth labor and keeping youth in production.

It was stressed that youth has a growing role in the development of the oblast's production forces. Questions of work with youth was continually at the center of attention of Soviet trade union, Komsomol and economic organs. At the same time shortcomings were noted and the commissions ratified recommendations directed at their elimination.

Taking part in the work of the commissions were Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Mentesheshvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; heads of ministries, departments and public organizations.

Kuznetsov, Smirnov Present Awards

PM181701 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Awards Presented"]

[Excerpts] V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman ofthe USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented USSR awards to a group of civil aviation workers in the Kremlin on 10 February.

The presentation of USSR awards to another group of civil aviation workers also took place in the Kremlin.

L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who presented the orders and medals, warmly congratulated the airmen on the awards and on the 60th anniversary of Soviet civil aviation and wished them new labor successes on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Soviet Government.

CENTRAL AUDITING COMMISSION MEMBER MITSKEVICH DIES

Announcement Released

LD231022 Minsk in Belorussian to Europe 2130 GMT 19 Feb 83

[Excerpt] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers announced with regret to the whole country that Vladimir Mitskevich, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and first deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers died on 16 February after a serious illness.

Career Reviewed

LD192302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Text] Vladimir Fedorovich Mitskevich, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, first deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers and member of the CPSU since 1944, died after a grave illness on 16 February 1983.

The obituary signed by leaders of the CPSU and of the Soviet state says that at all the responsible posts he held, Vladimir Fedorovich Mitskevich proved to be a capable organizer and a skillful leader who gave all his efforts, experience and knowledge to the development of the national economy and culture of the Belorussian SSR.

The memory of Vladimir Fedorovich Mitskevich, the obituary says, will remain forever in the hearts of Soviet people.

DEPUTY PROCURATOR GENERAL DISCUSSES BRIBERY

LD221413 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0715 GMT 21 Feb 83

[The "Man and Law" program: Vladimir Aleksandrovich Abolentsev, USSR deputy procurator general, talk entitled "Bribery Is a Serious Crime;" date and place of talk not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] Late last year (Peresetskiy), director of the republican supply base of the Belorussian autotekhobsluzhivaniye specialized directorate, appeared in the dock at the Minsk municipal court. The court established that in 1981 (Peresetskiy) had taken advantage of his official position to assist citizens in acquiring cars and spare parts and had systematically received bribes from interested persons. He took money, carpets, alcohol, cut glassware and anything that was going. The munipal court sentenced (Peresetskiy) to 8 years deprivation of freedom and confiscation of his property. His accomplices were also convicted. The verdict met with wide public approval.

Why did I start this talk with a description of a criminal case? Well, because every case of bribery is grounds for serious reflection. What is the cause of the spiritual and moral decline of the personality? The documentation of criminal cases demonstrates that petty bourgeois psychology; consumerist and egotistical views, lie at the basis of this ugly phenomenon. Having lost their sense of responsibility, some officials abuse their official positions and engage in extortion, refusing no gifts of any sort. Among citizens, too, there are those who aspire by any possible means to get hold of an acquire some sort of wealth and take advantage of privileges to which they have no right.

Since the first years of the formation and establishment of the Soviet state bribetaking has been regarded as one of the dangerous crimes that undermines the operation of the state apparatus and national economy. In that troubled time extreme measures were necessary in the struggle against bribetaking. It is no accident that Vladimir Ilich Lenin described bribery as one of the main enemies and demanded harshest measures against bribetakers and those who did not carry out the struggle against these crimes. As early as 1917 in a letter to Dmitriy Ivanovich Kurskiy he wrote: It is essential immediately, with demonstrative speed, to enact a bill to the effect that the punishments for bribery, extortion, graft, toting for bribes and so on and so forth must be no less than 10 years in prison and 10 years of forced labor.

The struggle against bribetaking has been uncompromisingly waged at all stages of socialist construction. It is still begin waged. Bribetaking is particularly intolerable now, in the period of developed socialism. The Soviet people rightly demand that those guilty of bribetaking be harshly punished.

What are the tasks facing law enforcement organs of the party and state? The CPSU Central Committee decree on improving law enforcement operations and intensifying the struggle against offences drew attention to this. At the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session of 12 January this year attention was drawn to the necessity of further intensifying the procuracy's operations against those guilty of abusing authority and bribery. Procuracy, militia and court officials are carrying out their professional duty and taking steps to expose these dangerous crimes and ensure that the culprits are justly punished regardless of their position. Bribetaking is one of the shameful and loathsome vestiges of the past, alien to the nature of the socialist order and the moral codex of the Soviet man, the builder of communism. It is a public danger first and foremost because it undermines the authority of state and public organizations and enterprises, has a corrupting moral influence on some citizens and, to a certain degree, negatively affects the work of individual enterprises, building projects and institutions.

For example, if fuel materials or raw materials intended for an enterprise are used as a bribe and illegally redistributed to another the first enterprise's work may be temporarily disrupted.

Improper reallocation of consumer goods in trading organizations may create artificial shortages. Bribetaking is also dangerous in that it is frequently closely interconnected with misappropriation of state and public property and other economic crimes.

The Odessa Oblast procurator's office conducted an investigation into particularly large-scale misappropriation of state and public property and bribetaking by a number of officials in Ivanovskiy Rayon. What was established? Over a number of years (Bocharev), chairman of the Kolkhoz Imeni Gorkogo, and (Menkovich), the kolkhoz' head bookkeeper, engaged in a criminal conspiracy with (Boyko), chairman of the Rayon Mezhkolkhozstroy department; (Kharkovenko), member of the Rayon Selkhoztekhnika association; and other officials and workers of the Rayon Selkhoztekhnika association; and other officials and workers of the meat combine to systematically misappropriate sums of money from the kolkhoz treasury and repeatedly give bribes for illegal services rendered to the kolkhoz. The misappropriations were carried out by compiling fictitious documents for various building works, entering fictitious names on the pay list for purchase of livestock from the population, overstating livestock weight and directly removing money from the treasury and subsequently covering up the misappropriated sums in the accounts. The total sum appropriated by criminal machinations exceeded R300,000. Over R140,000 was handed out in bribes. Money, valuables, cars, residential structures and other property worth more than R200,000 were confiscated from the criminals in compensation for the harm done. All the culprits were sentenced to lengthy periods of deprivation of freedom and their property was confiscated.

The moral deformation of the bribetaker's personality does not occur right away. A social study has established that many of these people abused alcohol, lived beyond their means, committed various infringements in their official work and showed a lack of high principle in the observance of state and financial discipline. Practise shows that degeneration of the person does not take place suddenly or all at once. Gifts, presents and offerings to officials and the entertainment of officials have recently been accepted almost as the norm in some places. This is a dangerous error. The documentation of criminal cases demonstrates that in a number of cases bribetaking is accompanied by other abuses of various sorts, violation of state and production discipline, deception of the state and eyewash. With the proper organization of financial, official and public monitoring, abuses can and must be nipped in the bud in a timely fashion. The moral deformation of the personality takes place in an atmosphere of a lack of checking, condescension and tolerance.

Not infrequently money for bribes is misappropriated from the state. Kharkov Oblast court passed a sentence of 15 years deprivation of freedom on (Kosinov), former director of the Livada restaurant at the Kharkov station. Preliminary and court hearings established that for a period of over 5 years he systematically extorted bribes from the buffet staff and cooks serving under him, using the threat of sacking them. He received a total sum of over R200,000. For the restaurant workers to have enough funds to give bribes Kosinov compelled them to get money by illegal means. So he obliged the serving staff to purchase alcoholic drinks in town shops at state prices and sell them in buffets and bars at a restaurant markup price, pocketing the difference. He suggested to the cooks that they should put short weight of meat and other food products into dishes and plunder the surplus to give to him. He took caviar and salmon [krasnaya pyba] from the restaurant stores without paying. The workers at the restaurant, united by fear of punishment, obediently carried out the criminal directions of the bribetaker for a long time. Only after a few years did they at last decide to inform the party and local authority organs about it. All this could have been avoided had those giving bribes as a result of extortion reported this to the procurator's office and the militia at once.

Here is another example: A whole group of bribetakers and thieves wove themselves a nest in the Fruze city public catering association. Over several years the staff of one of the cafes and its subsidiaries systematically deceived visitors by not putting the full measure of ingredients into the dishes they prepared. They misappropriated the savings that resulted.

To make life easy for themselves and ensure that nobody prevented them from thieving (Alpatskaya), the manager of the cafe, and (Balandina), the senior bookkeeper, regularly paid large bribes to the people who, because of their positions, should have stopped any attempts to steal and deceive customers and guarded the interests of the state and citizens. These people were (Kulotbekov), the head of the association; (Ilyinskaya), his deputy; (Posibko), the chief bookkeeper; (Priskalos), the chief auditor of the Kirghiz Ministry of Trade auditing directorate; and some other officials. The criminals have now been exposed and received their just desserts.

Bribery is a crime that has at least two participants: the bribegiver and the bribetaker. Not infrequently there is also an intermediary. Naturally, persistent criminals and racketeers cannot be treated in exactly the same way as citizens who are placed in a position where they are dependent on a bribetaker, are forced to pay bribes as a result of extortion or have committed this offence for the first time.

Depending on the seriousness of the crime, a bribetaker can be sentenced to deprivation of liberty for a period of 3-15 years, with confiscation of property. In especially aggravating circumstances a bribetaker can be sentenced to the supreme penalty: shooting. A bribegiver is punished by deprivation of liberty for a period of 3-15 years, depending on the circumstances of the case. However, a bribegiver is absolved from criminal responsibility if he immediately and voluntarily reports what has happened or if a bribe was extorted from him.

In January 1982 five students at the medical institute in Yerevan reported to the city internal affairs directorate. They stated that in return for a positive assessment of their work they had been forced to pay a bribe of R100 each to (Kasaryan), the head of the department, for their work to be positively assessed. Investigating confirmed their disclosures. (Kasaryan) was held criminally responsible. The actions of the students' actions were not deemed to be part of the crime.

The union republics recently adopted laws making persons who do not hold official positions and who extort illegal payments from citizens in return for discharging the duties placed upon them criminally responsible. For example, this applies to vehicular transport drivers, sales assistants, loaders, medical personnel, tailoring establishments employees and others. This responsibility has been instituted in response to numerous requests from citizens. It is intended to combat extortion in the services sector.

We consider the introduction of this responsibility to be a good way of rapping the knuckles of those who are fond of extorting working peoples' roubles that were earned by honest labor. This struggle will only be successful when citizens themselves display intolerance of this evil, inform the militia and procuratorate organs about every instance of extortion and get the culprits brought to book. Only then will proper order be imposed in these matters.

First and foremost, a resolute struggle against bribetaking presupposes the citizens' broad involvement, the creation of an atmosphere of intolerance and public condemnation of bribetakers, and the intensification of the work of supervisory bodies, the organs of internal affairs, the procuratorate and the courts. It is essential to improve constantly the forms and methods of ideological and political education work in the struggle agains this ugly phenomenon, as required by the CPSU Central Committee.

Thank you for your attention.

PRAVDA DISCUSSES TRADE NETWORK'S TASKS

PM221555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Collaboration Between Trade and Production"]

[Text] Goods bearing the label of the local Novozybkov sewn goods factory enjoy a good reputation among sales assistants and customers in Bryansk Oblast. The winter coats and jackets made from synthetic textiles which leave its production line do not lie around the stores. The factory specialists work in close contact with retail network enterprises and attentively follow the sale of all models of clothing. Knowing customers' requirements, the sewn goods workers were able last year to update over 70 percent of their range. As a result trade received many additional men's short coats and women's artificial fur coats, which are in increased demand.

The satisfaction of the population's growing purchasing power is one of the important tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress. The volume of deliveries of clothing, footwear, cultural and consumer and household goods to trade is constantly increasing. In 1982 retail trade turnover in state, cooperative and kolkhoz trade was in excess of R304 billion. However, the demand for many consumer goods is far from fully being satisfied.

At the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted that the main criterion whereby ministries and departments should assess their work is the degree to which the sector satisfies constantly growing social needs. Improving the quality and expanding the range of consumer goods helps improve the economic relations of plants and factories with wholesale and retail network enterprises. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on measures to further improve trade services for the population in the 11th 5-Year Plan sets the USSR Ministry of Trade and Tsentrosoyuz the task of ensuring effective control over the fulfillment of plans for the delivery of goods. In conjuction with the industrial ministries, the wholesale link in trade must eliminate more promptly the discrepancy between the goods on offer and customers' requirements.

Contracts of collaboration and competition under the slogan "Excellently Made, Excellently Sold" actively serve to strengthen the ties of stores and bases with suppliers. The businesslike cooperation between the Chelyabinsk trade center and the oblast's industrial enterprises is worthy of attention. Moscow, Sverdlovsk Oblast and Maritime Kray and a number of oblasts of the Ukraine, Belourussia, Latvia and Lithuania are skillfully strengthening their trade ties with production.

However, not all trade organizations are actively influencing the formation of the production plans of plants and factories producing consumer goods. Some leaders prefer to wait for deliveries from the center, and bring in from rayons and oblasts near and far even the simplest articles whose production could be set up locally. To rectify the situation the union republic councils of ministers and many ministries and departments have, for the first time, been set targets in the plan for 1983 for the production of consumer goods per ruble of the wages fund. Questions of the population's money incomes and the production of consumer goods are thus linked together not only for the country as a whole but also for individual republics and oblasts. The trade organizations and the Communists employed in the sector are called on to assess in an exacting and principled manner every instance of industrial enterprises' nonfulfillment of their commitments to clients and the breaking of collaboration contracts.

Comprehensive intersectorial programs for rationalizing trade greatly help to improve services to the population. They take into account the convenience of the siting of stores in a population center, the introduction of progressive forms of service, the further concentration of the sale of items in daily demand, in cities, at enterprises of the supermarket type and the sale of technically complex articles, textiles, clothing, footwear and children's items in specialized stores and department stores.

However, the programs are not being implemented with proper persistence everywhere. For instance, the Ministry of Trade of the Armenian SSR, where the level of self-service facilities in stores is low, is only slowly modernizing and retooling the retail and wholesale network. In carrying out comprehensive rationalization it is important to devote special attention to putting in order the regimen of operation of trade enterprises, and to organize matters in such a way as to serve people at the time most convenient for them, without harming the interests of the workday.

The satisfaction of customers' varied demands -- that is the point of the close cooperation between trade and production. With a view to enhancing the responsibility of these sectors for meeting the population's requirements, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving the economic mechanism has introduced into practice the conclusion of 5-year agreements between wholesale organizations of the union republic ministries of trade and the industrial organizations. In concluding long-term contracts it is important to be geared to tomorrow's requirements and fashion, to work with a long-term view, and to envisage the annual updating of the range of goods and the improvement of their quality.

It is trade's direct duty to study demand actively, and to demand from suppliers goods which will not merely form a dead load at depots and bases. PRAVDA's mail attests that supplies to the population are better organized where the trade organizations regularly hold customers' conferences with the participation of plant and factory representatives, and organize surveys of innovations and exhibition-sales, which enables production workers to acquire a better knowledge of the market situation. Ministries and departments must expand the network of firm [firmennyy] stores for the purposeful study of demand.

The consolidation of the collaboration between trade and industrial enterprises in the interests of the customer should be a subject for the constant attention of party committees, local soviets and trade organizations. They are called on to form in skilled service personnel a sense of responsibility for the matter assigned to them and to display all-around concern for the production of good-quality goods and for suppliers' punctilious fulfillment of trade orders.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 17-20 FEBRUARY

LD220955 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 17-20 February. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

17 February

Altay machine operators are carrying out snow retention work on the fourth one million hectares. The last months of the winter in the Altay have seen not just abundant snow falls but also strong winds. The conventional draw-type snow plows on many fields have been replaced by snow compactors, so that the snow is not carried into ravines and gullies. Land cultivators of the kray are also using an effective agricultural method of ice-making [ldonamorazhivaniye]. [0900 GMT]

The plan for snow retention work has been fulfilled in Kazakhstan. The area is 28 million hectares. Despite the paucity of snow this year, experts believe that sufficient moisture has been retained on the fields. [1000 GMT]

Every day the weathermen report on the unusually warm February in the south of the country. In the Don region on individual days the temperature rose to 15 degrees. These so called "February windows" have been well used by our mechanizers. To date moisture has been retained in the Rostov Oblast on an area of over 500,000 hectares and even 10,000 hectares of arable land have been sown to peas, barley and grasses. [1530 GMT]

18 February

The Kuban and Crimean machine operators are sowing early spring grain crops and pulses and have started to take care of land sown to winter crops. Feeding of winter crops is underway in Kirghiziya and has ended in farms of chief grain producing regions of Moldavia. Agronomists are carefully monitoring the state of wintersown crops in other regions of the country; a dry autumn and prolonged winter thaws have had their effect, which has to be considered when preparing an additional quantity of seeds for spring sowing. Preparation for spring sowing is proceeding at high rates in the central regions of the Chernozem zone. In Lipetsk Oblast a full supply of good quality spring crop seed has been ensured, land has been prepared with fertilizers, soil tilling machinery is at the ready. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Non-Chernozem Zone are working organic fertilizer into the soil. Bryansk Oblast workers are ahead of schedule in this task, working mostly potato growing areas, the chief crop of the oblast. Tashkent Oblast farms have started planting potatoes. In the current year in Uzbekistan 80 percent of the potato fields are concentrated at specialized farms, allowing full mechanization of work. Long-awaited snow has fallen in abundance. Snow retention work is being carried out by the machine operators of North Kazakhstan, Altay, the Ural and Volga areas. Breadgrain growers of Novosibirsk Oblast have completed snow plowing on 2 million hectares. [1600 GMT]

Omsk Oblast farmers are preparing 3 million tons of seed for spring sowing. By today over 90 percent of the seed has been brought to good condition. This year new high yield Siberian-selected seeds will be sown on 1.8 million hectares which is 75 percent of the oblast's grain area. [0300 GMT]

Five million tons of organic fertilizer have to date been delivered to Stavropolye fields, one-third of the annual plan. Many farms are to put 40 to 50 tons of fertilizer on each hectare of tilled land, and the yield of corn sunflowers and sugarbeet should increase by 1 1/2 to 2. [1630 GMT]

20 February

Farms of Kurgan Oblast are completing snow retention on 500,000 hectares. This is two-thirds of the area planned. There have been snowfalls here in the last few days. [1200 GMT]

Sunny weather has arrived in Stavropol Kray and field work has started. Unusually dry weather during the autumn and winter harmed wheat crops. As a result additional seed is having to be sown. In some areas the fields are having to be replowed and resown. Apart from that the area to be sown to spring crops is extensive, almost 2 million hectares. This year Stavropol grain growers intend to obtain a gross harvest of 4.7 million tons of grain. [1900 GMT]

Overhaul of farm equipment in preparation for spring sowing has been completed in Kirghizia. The republic's farms now have about 30,000 tractors at their disposal, as well as a large quantity of plows, cultivators and seed drills. Many farms have received Kirovets, T-150 and MTZ-82 tractors. [2050 GMT]

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL ON FIELDWORK, SPRING SOWING

LD190016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2340 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Interview with Boris Petrovich Parshin, deputy chief of the USSR Agriculture Ministry's Grain Crops and General Problems of Agriculture Main Administration, by unidentified correspondent; date and place unspecified -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Parshin] It may be said that this year kolkhozes and sovkhozes have prepared seed material rather better than in previous years: 2 percent more seed of first and second grade has been prepared than last year. As a result of measures taken, the present delay in the preparation of tractors, tilling and sowing machinery has been overcome. A high degree of readiness of tractors has been secured by farms of the Ukraine, Belorussia, the Baltic region and the Transcaucasus. The repair of agricultural machines has been virtually completed by kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the North Caucasus, Volga region and Central region of the RSFSR. Machine operators of Estonia, Bryansk, Poltava and Tashkent Oblasts are successfully fulfilling their socialist commitments for the preparation of equipment for spring: They initiated all-union socialist competition for timely and good-quality preparation of equipment for fieldwork. But repair of high-powered tractors on many farms of the RSFSR, Kazakhstan and the Ukraine has not yet been completed. There is a delay in the preparation of plows, seed-drill cultivators in Kurgan, Irkutsk, Chita, Amursk and certain other oblasts. It is necessary to take extra measures to eliminate these shortcomings before the onslaught of fieldwork. And this means ensuring full readiness of agricultural equipment for work and completing the training of machine operator cadres.

[Question] Boris Petrovich, in the country's southern regions farms have already started spring fieldwork. How is it going?

[Parshin] Weather conditions this year promise early spring. Higher temperatures in the third 5-day period of February have permitted many farms in the south of the country to make an organized start to spring fieldwork. Thus, kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Krasnodar Kray have already carried out in considerable areas moisture retention in the soil, pre-sowing working of the fields, tending of winter crops and on more than 40,000 hectares they have sown peas, barley and oats.

On farms of the eastern rayons of Stavropolye they have harrowed the fallows, overhauled winter crops [remont ozimykh] -- more than 400,000 hectares of these crops have already received a top dressing of mineral fertilizers. Selective retention of moisture and cultivation of the soil has been started by farms in the southern regions of Rostov Oblast. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Crimea, Odessa, Kherson and certain other southern oblasts of the Ukraine have been top-dressing winter crops with nitrogen fertilizers and preparing soil and sowing early crops. In Odessa Oblast alone winter crops have been top-dressed in the early period on an area of more than 250,000 hectares and spring barley has been sown here on 17,000 hectares. Farms of Turkmen, Uzbek, Tajik, and Azerbaijan Union Republics continue organized sowing of early fodder crops. Time for mass deployment of spring fieldwork is approaching. It is important not to let time slip by -- this requires of all special coordination and accuracy. Things must be done so that from the first day of the onset of spring all equipment is switched on for work and its work is geared to two shifts. It is important to ensure strict observance of the whole set of type technology in tilling agricultural crops to high quality -- this is the pledge of high yield in the third year of the 5-year plan.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN 'WEATHER, CROPS' REPORTS

15 February

PM151637 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Feb 83 p 1

[Report by agrometeorologist T. Ivashneva: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] The weather remained mild over most of the USSR's European territory in the first 10 days of February. The average temperature was 4-9 degrees above normal, and 10-12 degrees above normal in the Volga and Ural regions. Many places had temperatures of 2-7 degrees, with the southern Ukraine, Moldavia, and the North Caucasas recording as much as 14-18 degrees. Winter grain crops and perennial grasses resumed growth in these areas. Selective fieldwork began in some southern parts of the Ukraine and Krasnodar Kray.

The only cold weather was in the Baltic area, the northwest, and western areas of the northern region which on some days had the kind of real winter frosts which have been rare this winter. The temperature dropping to between minus 26 and minus 30 degrees. But these cold spells did not endanger the hibernating crops as the fields were under deep (20-30 cm) snow.

Grain crops, perennial grasses, and fruit and vegetable crops are wintering well in other parts of the country as well. The beginning of February saw snowfalls, sometimes accompanied by strong winds, in the European part of the USSR. The depth of the snow cover increased nearly everywhere. It re-formed, however, on the Ukrainian fields and then melted owing to the mild weather. On 10 February the limit of total snow cover followed a line joining Lvov, Chernigov, Poltava, Voronezh, and northern parts of Volgograd Oblast.

It was also mainly mild in the Transcaucasian republics. The average temperature for the 10-day period was 2-3 degrees above normal, except in Armenia and the Nakhichevan ASSR, where it was 1-3 degrees below normal. At night the temperature fell to between minus 15 and minus 20 degrees in Yerevan and the Nakhichevan ASSR.

In the farming regions of West and East Siberia and Kazakhstan the average temperature for the period was 3-9 degrees above normal. In Kazakhstan (except for northern and eastern parts) the maximum temperature was above zero, while the minimum temperature in northern parts of Kazakhstan and in West Siberia was between minus 20 and minus 28 and in East Siberia between minus 30 and minus 40 degrees. Winter grain crops are dormant here. The minimum temperature at winter crop tillering node depth was minus 8-minus 15 degrees.

It stayed mild in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenia. Winter grain crops and perennial grasses have started growing. Buds are swelling on peach, apricot, cherry-plum, sweet and sour cherry, plum and mulberry trees; on apricot and cherry-plum trees in southern Turkmenia they have opened. The development of fruit trees is 10-14 days ahead of average.

4 February

PM101207 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Feb 83 p 1

[USSR Hydrometeorological Center report by agrometeorologist A. Litvinenko: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] Winter this year has been unusually mild in the USSR's European territory. Only on individual days has the breath of the Arctic been felt here. But in the middle of the third 10 days of January the weather became sharply colder and in most zones there were strong winds and heavy snowfalls.

By the middle of the 10-day period a snow mantle had formed on almost the entire European territory of the USSR, and the minimum soil temperature at winter crop tillering node depth over most of the territory was minus 1-3 degrees, with minus 5-7 degrees in individual regions.

By the end of the 10 days it had grown considerably milder, in many regions thaws were observed. In the Baltic republics, Belorussia, the Ukraine and the North Caucasus and on the lower Volga the air temperature rose to 5-9 degrees above zero and in Moldavia, in Chernovitsy, Odessa, Nikolayev and Kherson Oblasts, and in the south of Krasnodar Kray the temperature was 10-12 degrees above zero. Here winter crop vegetation resumed during daylight hours. In places buds were observed on the berry bushes. Throughout the 10 days as a whole the air temperature over the European USSR was 3-8 degrees above the annual average.

As of 31 January the boundary line of the snow mantle passed through Riga, Vilnius, Brest, Bryansk, Kursk, Belgorod, Voronezh and the northern rayons of Volgograd Oblast.

In the Baltic republics, Belorussia, the western and southwestern oblasts of the Ukraine and the North Caucasus the soil is thawed. Over the remaining territory the soil is frozen to a depth of mostly 11-30 cm and, in places in the northeastern regions, 80 cm.

In the arable farming regions of West Siberia and Kazakhstan the average air temperature over the third 10 days of January was 8-12 degrees above the annual average, while the air in West Siberia and the northern regions of Kazakhstan briefly warmed up to minus 24-28 degrees and in south Kazakhstan to minus 15 degrees. The winter grain crops are under a snow mantle whose depth in the southern part of Kazakhstan was mostly 5-10 cm, while in West Siberia and the northern oblasts it was 15-25 cm and in places over 30 cm. The minimum soil temperature at tillering node depth was maintained within the range of minus 1-5 degrees, while in the southwest of Altay Kray it was minus 8-10 degrees. Fall-sown crops' wintering proceeded favorably.

In the arable farming regions of East Siberia the weather was unusually mild for the winter period. The average air temperature was 10-12 degrees above the annual average.

It remained mild in Central Asia. At the beginning of the 10 days the air warmed up to 11-20 degrees during the day in the majority of regions. Winter grain crop vegetation resumed. At the end of the 10 days it grew colder here.

AGRICULTURE IN NON-CHERNOZEM ZONE REVIEWED

LD230647 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] The collegium of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources today discussed the progress of work on fulfilling the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on developing agriculture in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR. In the years since this decision was published, over 6 million hectares of land have been improved, in the Non-Chernozem Zone, that is 13 percent of all agricultural land. Construction of housing, roads, numerous dams, pumping stations and other facilities is under way. In addition, a considerable majority of drainage systems operate in the most progressive method, using enclosed drainage. The construction industry base is being built up fresh and from this year the local enterprises will meet the needs of Non-Chernozem Zone land improvement workers building structures.

The collegium pointed out, however, that capacities at these enterprises are being opened up too slowly. The quality of construction parts is low. They are often manufactured in incomplete sets which holds up work schedules. The collegium analyzed other reasons for the insufficiently rapid rate of exploitation of the non-chernozem virgin land. The collective of Glavnechernozemvodstroy regularly fails to cope with the plans for capital construction. Last year the plan was unfulfilled in all indices and less improved land was put into use than the year before. The rate which work has carried out was particularly low in Ryazan, Ivanovo and Moscow Oblasts. In Ryazan Oblast, for instance, last year the plan was fulfilled by only 42 percent.

The collegium described insufficient attention to labor organization matters as one of the main reasons for the slow pace of work in the Non-Chernozem Zone. Labor productivity is rising only slowly. Progressive forms of payment and team labor are not being introduced fast enough. The amount of manual labor is being reduced slowly.

The collegium laid down measures to speed up land improvement work in the Non-Chernozem Zone. Housing construction is being expanded, as is that of other cultural and social amenities.

RSFSR GOVERNMENT MEETING DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE

PM101153 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Feb 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A routine session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium was held 31 January. A significant place on the agenda was occupied by problems on whose resolution the enhancement of agricultural efficiency, the provision of fodder for livestock raising and the improvement of fodder quality largely depend. In this connection the session examined questions of the construction of plants for the production of meat-and-bone meal and the erection of Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building plants for the production of machines for applying mineral fertilizers and lime to the soil in Neftekamsk in the Bashkir ASSR and Krasnoarmeysk in Saratov Oblast.

The Council of Ministers Presidium noted the unsatisfactory progress of the construction of these projects and laid down measures to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the targets set for the commissioning of such essential plants. The relevant ministries and departments, councils of ministers of automonous republics and oblispolkoms were instructed to ensure progress in the construction of important projects.

Note was taken of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building's report that exhaustive measures will be adopted to eliminate the laggardness which has been tolerated in the construction of the Neftekamsk and Krasnoarmeysk plants.

The session also examined the question of progress in preparation for the 1983 spring sowing on sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Vologda Oblast.

UKRAINE FARMING MACHINERY REPAIRS REPORTED

LD132206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 13 Feb 83

[Summary] This year, as a result of the weather conditions, there will be a considerable increase in the volume of spring field work in the Ukraine. Nikolay Mikhaylovich Kozyrev, the Ukraine's deputy minister of agriculture, talks about how machine operators are preparing for this:

It needs to be admitted that since autumn the republic's farms have allowed some lagging behind to occur in the repair of equipment. However, now the pace of repair work has been stepped up and preparation of equipment for spring is already ahead of last year.

By the beginning of 1983 all soil-tilling and sowing machines and implements had been repaired. To date, more than 9 out of every 10 tractors are ready to go out into the fields. An exception is the energy-intensive K-700 tractors whose repairs are being held up because of that absence of a number of spare parts. It is these tractors that are especially needed precisely from the first days of spring field work.

Serious lagging behind in the repair of watering equipment has been overcome. At present, the readiness of pumping-power units and sprinklers is also higher than this time last year.

Approximately two-thirds of grain crop combines and harvesters have already been repaired, slightly more than this time last year.

In Kirovograd, Odessa and Chernovitsy Oblasts the pace of repair of equipment so far leaves a lot to be desired, although it is precisely these oblasts which are among the first to have to start sowing.

By spring, the ranks of the republic's machine operators will be joined by 44,500 graduates of vocational-technical colleges and courses. Many of these, having experience, are undergoing retraining, especially in the industrial methods of cultivation of corn.

As a whole, almost 670,000 machine operators will go out into the fields. For each 10 tractors there will be 14-15 tractor drivers. It is planned to use over 7,000 units with a wide working width and a large number of mechanized loaders. Other measures are being taken to ensure the carrying out of the spring field work in as compressed a time as possible, which, in the present condition, decides the success of the entire year.

SOVIET ARMY, NAVY CELEBRATE 65TH ANNIVERSARY

Ustinov Issues Order

LD230008 Moscow TASS in English 2123 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 23 TASS -- The Soviet state firmly and consistently pursues the Leninist foreign policy aimed at ensuring a durable peace and protecting the rights of the peoples to independence and social progress, stresses Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, minister of defense of the USSR.

In the Order of the Day issued in conjunction with the 65th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, the minister notes that through the fault of imperialist circles of the USA and its allies the international situation is becoming ever more complex, and the threat of war, above all of nuclear war, is heightening.

In such conditions, the Order of the Day says, the Communist Party is taking necessary measures to ensure the security of the country and heighten the vigilance of the Soviet people.

The Armed Forces of the USSR standing side by side in the combat ranks with the armies of the Warsaw Treaty member states fulfill their patriotic and internationalist duty with honor, the Order of the Day says.

Kutakhov Addresses Meeting

LD230321 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 22 Feb 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A festive meeting of representatives of the working people and servicemen of the capital's garrison, devoted to the 65th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, was held in Moscow today. In the presidium were Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Defense; Comrade Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Dmitriyev, head of a department in the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, military chiefs, eminent scientists, representatives of party, soviet and public organizations, veterans of the war and industry frontrankers. [Camera shows Ustinov, Smirnov, Dmitriyev, Ogarkov, Yepishev in presidium]

Speaking to those assembled, Chief Marshal of Aviation Kutakhov, commander in chief of the Air Force and deputy minister of defense of the USSR, said in part: [Camera shows Kutakhov speaking]

Dear comrades, over a period of 6 and 1/2 decades our armed forces have been honorably fulfilling Lenin's behest to defend the gains of the revolution, our popular power and the whole new genuinely democratic structure from all enemies. The most weighty and reliable argument to curb world reaction and war, at the head of which stands U.S. imperialism, is the economic and defense might of our homeland, the combat might of the Armed Forces of the USSR.

One cannot get peace from the imperialists by begging, Comrade Andropov noted. It can be defended only by relying on the invincible might of the Soviet Armed Forces. Fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress, Soviet servicemen are persistently mastering mighty weapons and combat equipment, improving their skills and raising the combat readiness of their formations, units and vessels.

Thanks to the constant concern of the Communist Party and the entire Soviet people, our Army and Navy has at its disposal the most modern weapons. Today's servicemen, boundlessly devoted to their homeland, worthily continue the glory of their grandfathers and fathers and fulfil their duty with honor. These are reliable, ideologically tempered, physically strong people who are masters of their trade.

The Soviet Armed Forces are carrying out their great historic mission in defense of the gains of socialism shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal armies in the united combat formation of the Warsaw Pact member-states. The combat cooperation of the fraternal armies was born in the days of the battles against German fascism and is constantly developing and strengthening. The might of the united armed forces is growing. The allied armies in united formation vigilantly protect the gains of socialism and peace on earth. [applause]

Gorshkov Speech Correction

The following correction pertains to the item entitled "Gorshkov on Armed Forces 65th Anniversary," published in the 22 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page V 3, paragraph 1, line 5:

...navigation, control and communication. Naval missile-carrying aviation is also an... (providing confirmation of queried words following monitor recheck)

NEED FOR IMPROVED MILITARY DISCIPLINE EXPRESSED

PM221135 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Feb 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Party Commissions"]

[Text] Soviet people have perceived as a guide for action the proposition expressed in the speech of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Central Committee November (1982) plenum, that "the struggle against all violations of party, state and labor discipline should be waged more resolutely." Those words contain an imperative of the times. Increasingly large-scale and complex tasks are being resolved across the entire front of communist building, and the significance of the discipline and personal responsibility of cadres, Communists and all working people is increasing immeasurably.

Under army conditions, the requirements of party and military discipline are indissolubly linked. The CPSU has a single discipline, a single law for all Communists, and a great part is played here by the monitoring of how everyone fulfills his party duty. Political organs' party commissions have an important place in the execution of such systematic and objective monitoring.

As intra-party life develops so the functions of party commissions have become more active and the scale of their influence has become wider. Under the leadership of political organs they are expected to participate actively in the verification of the implementation of CPSU rules by party members and candidate members and the observance of party, state and military discipline while striving to increase Communists' responsibility for the implementation of party policy. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Monitoring and the Verification of Execution in the Light of 26th CPSU Congress Decisions" proposes that the work of party commissions be stepped up in that very direction.

Recently, the bureau of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate examined the question of the work of the Baltic Military District's political organs in the leadership of party commissions. It was noted that the party commissions' main efforts are directed toward strengthening party and military discipline and improving the quality of party recruits. They have begun to be involved more frequently in verifying the observance of regulation norms by those Communists whose conduct and attitude to service reveal shortcomings, and also in checking out letters and statements on these questions.

The results of the checks are discussed at party committees and bureaus, and considerable individual remedial work is carried out as a result. There have been instructive examples of the high activeness of party commissions and of solicitous regard for their activity by political organs in the Far East, Transbaykal and Leningrad Military Districts, the Pacific Fleet, the Strategic Rocket Forces and the Air Defense Forces.

At the same time, one still encounters instances where there is a clear lack of due attention for the state of affairs in such an important area of party work. And after all, it is common knowledge that in certain units the tasks of ensuring the excellence of all Communists without exception has still not been resolved and that connivance and attempts at protecting wrongdoers are occurring. This cannot be tolerated. There are still instances of haste by party commissions when examining primary organizations' decisions on admissions into the CPSU. Attempts have been noted where people limit themselves merely to the strict punishment of offenders while ignoring the omissions of the party organization and leading Communists in people's education.

Political organs are expected to step up the role of party commissions in verifying Communists implementation of CPSU rules and the observance of party, state and military discipline and to persistently improve the leadership of party commissions. The objects and tasks of their verification should be defined more accurately and they should be helped to master the forms and methods of the monitoring and verification of execution. The timeliness of preventive work and measures of education and influence, and the publicizing of checks are what is important for the implementation of the Lenin's instruction on one of tasks of monitoring: knowing how to put matters right.

On this level it is necessary to evaluate with greater principledness the contribution of each Communist to the strengthening of discipline, law and order; The maintenance of combat readiness and personal conduct in service and everyday life, Party commissions should be enlisted more actively in the checking out instances of negligence, carelessness, abuse of official position, violations of the norms Communist morals and ethics and manifestations of haughtiness and arrogance toward subordinates. Special attention must be paid to letters, complaints and statements -- they are an important means of communications with the masses.

When examining Communists' misdeeds and appeals, the assessment of violations of regulation provisions and of misconduct must be exacting and principled. It is necessary to take the opinion of primary party organizations into account, and at the same time, increase their responsibility for decisions being taken so as to prevent liberalism and unjustified lenience. It is important to generalize the results of checks and interviews and the examination of personal cases and appeals, to expose the causes of negative phenomena and to present the conclusions to senior chiefs for consideration in work with cadres.

Concern about the replenishment and purity of party ranks occupies a very important place in party commissions' activity. One should approach this matter being guided strictly by the demands of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee resolution

"On the Work of the Kirgiz Party Organizations on Party Admissions and the Education of CPSU Candidate Members." The examination of the decisions of primary party organizations on admission to CPSU membership must be preceded by party commissions, in-depth examination of entrants, a direct familiarization with how they conduct themselves within the subunit, their relationship with people, whether they enjoy prestige and how they measure up to the demands on a Communist. Of course, their sponsors must not be ignored either.

The tasks of political organizations in the leadership of party commissions are multifaceted. Everything is important here: the inculcation in political section chiefs -- particularly recently appointed chiefs -- of the ability to direct party commissions correctly, and to plan and organize their participation in checks and the work of party organizations; the analysis within political organs of how party commissions are resolving the tasks placed on them; and the training of party commission secretaries.

Under political organs' leadership, party commissions must strive for the high efficacy of the monitoring and verification of execution, and must intensify their influence on the state of affairs within party organizations, increase cadre responsibility and ensure Communists' vanguard role in training and service. They will thereby assist military councils and commanders increasingly actively in solving tasks of combat readiness and the training and education of personnel.

MOSCOW CONFERENCE REVIEWS KOMSOMOL MILITARY WORK

PM181119 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Feb 83 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Strengthening Discipline and Regulation Order"]

[Text] A conference of leading Komsomol workers of military districts, fleets and groups of forces has been held at the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. It examined ways of increasing the effectiveness of work by Komsomol organizations in further strengthening discipline and regulation order, and rallying military collectives in the light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress, the November (1982) plenum of the party's Central Committee and the 19th Komsomol Congress.

The report of Lieutenant Colonel N. Koshelev, assistant chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate for Komsomol work, and the speeches of Major A. Baranov, Subcommander A. Danilov and others stressed the need to make more active and flexible use of the rich arsenal of forms and methods of influencing young people in the Army and Navy, and to help commanders and political workers to create an atmosphere of genuine military comradeship, friendship and mutual assistance in every military collective. One of the main directions in the work of Komsomol organizations, it was stressed at the conference, is to ensure the vangaurd role of Komsomol members in fulfilling their military duty and commanders' orders and instructions. It is necessary to improve individual work with people and raise the standard and quality of the ideological, political and moral education of personnel.

The conference was addressed by Colonel General M. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

KGB BORDER GUARDS PARTY CONFERENCE ENDS

PM221511 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Feb 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Conference Completed Its Work"]

[Text] Ways to further enhance the activeness and militancy of party organizations, the strengthening of their influence on resolving tasks of reliably defending the motherland's borders and the implementation of the USSR law on the USSR state border -- these were the main questions examined at the conference of secretaries of primary party organizations of the USSR KGB Border Guard troops. It completed its work 17 February.

Its results were summed up by Army General G.K. Tsinev, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB.

The resolution adopted outlines ways to further improve the activity of party organizations of the USSR KGB border troops.

The conference participants sent a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee.

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